THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, T. F. HOUSTON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. M. P. REED, H. M. LONG.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

A Quiet Day.

NO LEGISLATION.

Partisan Discussion.

HOUSE READY TO ADJOURN.

Nothing Acted On.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10.30 o'clock this morning, and on motion of Senator RANDALL immediately adjourned till Tuesday evening, there being no prospect of agreement in the Apportionment Committee. Nothing was done but the call of the yeas and nays on Mr. Randall's motion.

HOUSE.

PARTISAN DISCUSSION.

The whole morning session of the House was occupied in a partisan discussion, originating in the renewal of Mr. Strang's motion of yesterday, in accordance with the resolution policy, that bills on second and third reading might be considered at any time—bills already discussed and which demand settlement—the Republicans being ready to adjourn.

BITTER AND PERSONAL.

Finally, charges and countercharges of negligence of legislation by both branches of the Legislature were made, the discussion becoming very bitter and personal.

Mr. STRANG subsequently changed his motion so as to make it apply only to Wednesday and Thursday afternoon sessions.

Mr. KERR, of Allegheny, moved further to amend by confining this proposed new rule to bills introduced prior to April 15th, which was agreed to; and Mr. Strang's motion as modified by Mr. Kerr was agreed to by a party majority, but not receiving a two-thirds vote it fell—being a proposed change of established rule.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BEARDSLEE, Republican, offered the following:

WHEREAS, the usual time for final adjournment of the Legislature has now fully passed and the interest and work are at a high tension, so far as this House is concerned, has already been acted upon and being extremely anxious to arrive at a final adjournment of this body at the earliest practical moment, and also all matters now pending in this House or in the co-ordinate branch of the government be wisely and fully acted upon and disposed of and in order to fix the limit for the introduction of bills of a private nature and obviate the necessity of haste and inconsiderate action during the closing hours, this resolution calm and careful consideration of public measures an impossibility; therefore,

Resolved, That from and after the close of the evening session, Monday, April 17th, no private bills thereafter introduced into either branch of the Legislature, shall be considered and passed by this House.

Mr. BOILEAU (Democrat) moved to amend by including public bills. Disagreed.

Less than two-thirds voting for the resolution, it fell.

Mr. SHURLOCK offered a resolution to the effect that the House will be ready to adjourn finally on the 27th inst., and that the Clerk of the House be instructed to inform the Senate of that fact.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, the House adjourned till Monday evening.

Joint High Commission.

The Alabama Claims—Plan for Their Settlement—Articles of Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1870.

It is understood that the Joint High Commission have concluded a convention containing a settlement of the Alabama claims. It would seem that the questions for adjustment pending between the United States and Great Britain are considered separately, and the plan proposed for their settlement is to be embodied in a distinct convention and treaties, which of course are subject on our side to the ratification of the Senate. It is said that a convention for a settlement of the Alabama claims signed on the 9th by all the Commissioners, and that it is divided into eight articles, substantially as follows:

First.—The high contracting parties agree to be bound in their conduct by the rule that a nation shall be responsible for the depredations committed on a friendly power by the vessel fitted out and manned by a neutral power. All claims shall be filed with the Commission within six months after their meetings, unless good reason be shown for the delay, in which case the Commission may extend the time for the presentation of the claims. Claims based upon all claims must be made within two years from the time of the first meeting of the Commission. All sums of money in the payment of claims shall be paid in gold at Washington in such manner as the Commission may direct. No decision of the Commission shall be binding on either of the high contracting parties, unless agreed to by one of two Commissioners representing these high contracting parties.

Sixth, This article empowers the Commission to employ all necessary clerks and assistants; provides that the expenses of the Commission shall be borne fully by the high contracting parties, and that all bills shall be paid on vouchers of the Commissioners, and enters into the details with reference to these matters.

Second—This article provides that in case the Commission shall fail to agree on any specified sum, such claims shall be referred to a Board of three members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States with the sanction of the Senate, one by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and one by the Emperor of Prussia. This Board shall meet in New York within six months after the adjournment of the Commission, which shall take testimony at length, and decide as to the facts, amounts due, &c. This provision is evidently intended to cover doubtful cases with reference to which the Commission has not time to take the necessary testimony.

Seventh and last article relates to the expenses of the Board last named, and is similar to article six in all its essential particulars. Such it is said is the basis of agreement the Joint High Commission has come to for the settlement of the Alabama Claims.

LEAVENWORTH.

The Bridge.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas April 15.—All the piers for the iron railroad bridge across the Missouri at this point are now completed. Rock foundation was found at a depth of sixty feet below the bed of the river.

INDIAN QUIET.

The most authentic advices at Fort Leavenworth from the frontier represent the Indians all anxious for peace and no fears are entertained of any hostilities in this State.

COMMENCE RUNNING.

The present season through cars from Leavenworth to Chicago will commence running by the Southwestern road on the 17th instant.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Weather.

JACKSON, April 15.—A terrific hail-storm passed over this vicinity last week; the hail fell for fifteen minutes. Many stones measuring six inches in circumference were found. Several thousand window lights were broken and sheet-iron roofing penetrated. The gardens and fields, crop and fruit were seriously damaged. Forest trees were stripped of their foliage and hundreds of birds killed.

Discovery of a Cave.

SALT LAKE, April 15.—While sinking a shaft on King Bee mine, near Ogden, lately, some miners discovered a cave of unknown dimensions. Though they have been exploring it they have as yet discovered nothing of importance.

THE CAPITAL.

A Society Flutter.

THE WEATHER.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Amnesty Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1871

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: J. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior—Assessor Internal Revenue, Townsend North, Sixth District, Michigan; Collector Internal Revenue, W. B. McCreery, Sixth District, Michigan; Isaac J. Dickson, U. S. Marshall, District Arizona Territory; S. H. Cunningham, Surveyor General, District Nebraska; D. R. Wagstaff, Receiver of Public Moneys, Salena, Kansas. Postmasters—T. B. Bingham, Lansing, Michigan; N. B. Sanderland, Burlington, Iowa; C. C. Webster, Red Wing, Minnesota; Geo. S. Keech, Minneapolis, Minnesota; W. W. Sayre, Detroit, Michigan; W. J. Clute, Three Rivers, Michigan; G. W. Atkinson, Kanawha Court House, West Virginia.

SOCIETY FLUTTER.

A special to the N. Y. Evening Post says: Society circles were much excited to-day in consequence of the refusal of the Catholic clergy to perform the marriage ceremony next week of the wealthy Mr. Ransome, a Greek clerk in D'Affairs and Miss Gerolt daughter of Baron Gerolt. The reason of this refusal is that the parties intend to have the marriage also solemnized in New York according to the rites of the Greek Church. The young lady is a Roman Catholic while Mr. Ransome is a member of the Greek Church. In consequence of this course by the Catholic clergy no ceremony will be had here and the contracting parties will proceed to New York on Monday and there be married.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has fallen decidedly, with increasing of northwesterly winds on the Pacific coast. The low pressure which was centralled Friday evening in Nebraska, has moved southward to Louisiana and eastward with very light rains at a few points. It is now central over Southern Georgia, with cloudy and threatening weather in its immediate neighborhood. Clear or partially cloudy weather has generally prevailed in and east of Tennessee, with light winds on the Atlantic coast and fresh northwesterly winds on the upper lakes. Snow to the depth of a foot has fallen during the past winter and this morning now begins to diminish.

Probabilities—It is probable that a slight disturbance on the Southern coast will pass away without increasing. Cloudy weather with fresh northwesterly winds will prevail, and experienced on Sunday from Lake Erie to Superior. Fresh winds are probable for the Eastern States and falling barometer and cloudy weather in California.

PREPARING FOR OFFICE.

General Cowan, who was to-day confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is now in Washington, but will leave in a day or two for Ohio, where he will adjust his business as Internal Revenue Supervisor, and then afterwards return to enter upon the duties of his new office.

ERRONEOUS.

The statement published to-day purporting to be the basis agreed upon by the High Commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims is viewed here as erroneous. The expressions of members of the Commission do not warrant the belief that an agreement has been reached.

AMNESTY.

The Republican Senators will hold a caucus on Monday on the pending amnesty measure.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1871.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours—The barometer continues to fall on the Pacific coast, with brisk south-east winds and threatening weather in Oregon and Utah. Saturday evening was in Southern Georgia, and was severest from South Carolina to Florida, has passed north-eastward into the gulf stream. Heavy rain with high winds were experienced in a small portion of the coast, which is now followed by clear weather and calms. Partially cloudy weather has been experienced in the eastern States with light winds on the coast. Fresh northwesterly winds, with threatening weather at the upper lakes.

Probabilities—It is probable that on Monday clear or clearing up weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast, and partially cloudy weather with gentle winds from the lakes to the gulf. It is probable that a storm will be experienced on the Pacific coast on Monday.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. OSBORNE made a personal explanation in reply to the remarks of C. M. Hamilton, Member of the last House of Representatives, published in a Washington journal—*The Capitol*—accusing him of having attempted to bribe that gentleman with an offer of $20,000 for his vote and services on the Florida Railroad bill. The affidavit also charged him with having introduced in the Senate a bill to grant lands to the railroad, in which he was at the time a large stockholder. Various affidavits and correspondence were read by the Clerk, at Mr. Osborne's suggestion, to show that the charges were purely malicious, that the only foundation for that of bribery was overtures of Hamilton himself to secure a price for his vote, and that in the capital stock of ten million Osborne has never held more than ten shares at $1,000 of the stock of the company.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to take up his amendment as the order of business so as to allow the Senate amnesty bill to be considered this session. He stated in reply to Mr. Conkling that his purpose was if the motion prevailed to lay the bill to-day for debate only.

Mr. CONKLING remarked this being Saturday the Senate was very thin in number, Senators having left the city with the understanding that only Executive business would be considered. He hoped the motion would be deferred till next week.

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that he had given five days notice of his motion and the motion insisted upon a vote.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not think the Senate so thin as represented. It was the fullest Senate he had ever known on Saturday. He hoped no friend of amnesty would now allow the subject to be postponed in that way.

There were at this point some fifty Senators present.

Mr. WILSON thought the time had come to open the subject and would so vote.

Mr. CHANDLER moved an executive session. Lost—16 to 25.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted a proposition withdrawing objection to Robertson's motion on condition that the final passage of Mr. Ransome's Greek clerk agree

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania.
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 10, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAILON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48.

BONDS at Frankfort, 97@97¼.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 110¼@110⅜.

KOSSUTH is translating Shakespear into Hungarian. He asserts that he must work to keep alive, and notwithstanding his physicians have ordered rest, he feels to do something is a necessity of his nature.

AS AN EVIDENCE of the tendency of the German nation to Republicanism, it is said that King William abandoned the imposing ceremonies of a formal coronation, through the entreaties of the Crown Prince, who thought it would have a bad effect on the minds of the numerous German Republicans.

THE New York Legislature is also at a dead-lock. The resignation of Irwin is giving the Democrats much trouble, and they declare that they will vote against each and every measure pending unless they can get a bill passed for a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Irwin.

THE KU KLUX BILL has passed the Senate by a vote of forty-five ayes to nineteen nays. A few amendments have been added to it, altering it in some respects from what it was when reported from the Judiciary Committee, but really in no important particulars. The clause, however, repealing the test oath for United States jurors, was stricken out, thus leaving the test oath as heretofore. The bill passed very nearly as it came from the House.

AMONG the many rumors raised in connection with Mr. Sumner, was one that he would oppose the Ku-Klux bill, because it was a measure of the President's. While his remarks on the 13th would have satified all unprejudiced minds that the report was a calumny, his vote on the bill itself must satisfactorily settle the question. The only Republican members voting with Democracy against the bill, were Hill, Robertson, Schurz, Tipton and Trumbull. Sumner has placed himself right on the Ku-Klux record.

THE contest in the third election district in Ohio has not been closed by the expiration of the time appointed for the consideration of the case. Additional evidence has been received of frauds, and the House will be asked to grant further time to enable the contestants to take testimony. Mr. Campbell's election is very far from being conceded, and the friends of General Schenck are satisfied that, if additional time is given to take the testimony desired, Campbell will be unseated, and the election sent back to the people.

SENATOR SCHURZ may be politically honest, yet if doubts are raised over the fact, the fault lies at his own door. More than once since he played his little game in Missouri, that is to-day regretted by those who partly through his influence were led astray, he has been making speeches in which he has taken the pains to be very complimentary to the Democratic party. In his speech against the Ku-Klux bill he drifts into the same set of flattery and declares the Democratic party has a strong law and order-loving element in it. We would be glad to learn how and where it has been manifested.

WE direct the attention of capitalists to the healthy exhibit of national financial matters made elsewhere this morning in these columns. The financial programme of the Treasury Department, which accompanies the statement, demonstrates how very safe and desirable for investment are the bonds of the new 5 per cent. Government loan, the interest of which is payable quarterly in gold. Sixty millions of dollars of this loan have already been subscribed and when its advantages are fully understood and appreciated we have no doubt but the entire amount will be speedily taken. The loan is the best and safest in the market and we hope those of our readers who can afford to do so, will secure to themselves a fair share of it before the bonds attain a premium.

MISSISSIPPI is still endeavoring to provide for the "safety of the peoples lives and property." Bills to that effect have been introduced in the State Legislation. The effort is, to create a State Constabulary force. This we suppose is to be in addition to the regiment of Cavalry already demanded. It is somewhat singular that these means are necessary, if the position of Governor Alcorn that lives and property have been more secure under the civil government of the past year than under the military government of the year previous, be correct. We are inclined to believe that Governor Alcorn has been laboring under a very grave error, and having found this out, is trying to make his words good for the future. That he will fail in restoring peace and good order by his plan is almost beyond the possibility of a doubt.

WHAT A WASTE of sympathy has been expended over the "unfortunate" marriage of Jenny Lind. According to the rumors that were raised, she was a most distressed wife, and had married a gambler and a dissolute man, and the charming "Nightingale" had only made a vast fortune to find it recklessly expended by the one she had sworn to honor and love. So long as the rumors were confined to American journals, there was little prospect of the truth coming to light. But in an unlucky hour for them, but extremely fortunate for the great heart of her sympathizing friends, three London journals gave circulation to the scandal. A libel suit followed, and independent of the $10,000 received, the facts become public, that the fortune of Madame Goldschmidt has been doubled since her marriage, her husband is kind and loving, is not a dissolute spendthrift, but that the pair are living very happily together. All the "woman's wrongs" arguments that have been based on this ill assorted marriage, fall heavily, and these journals will now have to look for other homes wherein to brew their scandal.

WE ARE PLEASED to find that the Republican members of Congress are not altogether satisfied with the passage of the amendment repealing the clause requiring the first Session of each Congress to begin on the 4th of March after it is chosen. There has been an evident hurry on the part of the Democracy to have this clause repealed, and Democracy never does anything without having a party object. To suppose that the Democratic members voted for the repeal because these sessions never transact any business, is all nonsense, as the reports of those sessions will testify. A Presidential election will take place in 1872, and in 1873 on the 4th of March, either a Republican or a Democrat will be inaugurated. While we have an abiding conviction that the President elected will be a Republican, still, not being gifted with second sight, we infinitely prefer that a Republican Congress should meet at the same time, so that, if through fraud and treachery there *should* be a Democratic President, there will be a Republican Congress in session to hold him in check. The repeal, at present, is in our opinion unwise.

MORTON'S PLATFORM.

When Senator Morton laid down the platform of the Democratic party, every Democratic journal felt not only that it was correct, but that it was a duty incumbent on it to utterly deny the truth of the statements. Some of these journals went so far as to assert that no Democratic member of Congress, nor no Democratic journal, with or without influence, ever dreamed of such a platform. There were, however, but four planks, and two of these had direct reference to overturning Negro Suffrage. On this point the Mobile *Register* (Democratic) says:

We certainly agree with the *The World* that opposition to the fifteenth amendment, so far as the South is concerned, would amount to but little if the Democratic party has made up its mind to accept negro suffrage The known opposition to that heresy on the part of the Northern Democracy was the strongest ligament that bound the South to that organization, and we feel it to be our duty to warn the leaders of that party everywhere against the danger they will incur by cutting that ligament in twain.

We do not suppose there can be any doubt as to the position of the *Register*. It takes issue with northern Democracy and warns the leaders that negro suffrage is at all events an issue with southern Democrats.

But the New York *World* goes further and openly declares that, "blink it and shirk it as you may, confuse it as you will by cloudy irrelevance, *the real point is, whether the Democratic party will attempt to abolish negro suffrage in the Presidential campaign of* 1872." Now we submit, if no Democratic member of Congress, and no Democratic journal with or without influence is advocating the abolition of negro suffrage as an issue in 1872, the *World* is stark mad in saying what we have quoted. But the fact is, after having denied there either was or would be any such issue, the *World* has been taken to task by Southern Democracy, and compelled to acknowledge the correctness of Mr. Morton's platform so far as negro suffrage is regarded. With respect to the other planks we can only say that both the first and second are demanded to day by Southern Democrats, and we know that circulars are and have been issued in the Southern States requesting the former owners of slaves to mark down the number of slaves they have lost and their value. This is not an innocent diversion, but is preparation for action in the event of Democratic success.

DR. SCHŒPPE.

Our readers will recall to mind the fact that some time since an act was passed by the State Legislature making the evidence adduced before the lower courts in cases of murder, a matter of record, and subject to the review of the Supreme Court of the State on a writ of error. This step was taken for the benefit of one Dr. Schoeppe, who had been tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death. We have not the space to enter into the details of this case, but suffice it to say, that the Supreme Court decided that it had no power to review the evidence in the Schoeppe case, for the reason that the act was passed subsequent to the trial and conviction of Schoeppe, and could not be regarded as retroactive, so as to bring his case within the privileges extended therein. An effort is now being made either to have a special act passed for Dr. Schoeppe, or to have the provisions of the present act extended so as to meet his case. We do not know certainly which of these two efforts is being made, nor does it matter so far as our position is concerned. Either the one or the other would bring about the same result so far as the law itself is regarded. We have been called upon by petition to express our views in the matter, and we have no hesitancy is so doing.

As the law stands at present, any man convicted of murder and under sentence, can, so far as the law is concerned, have the evidence which was adduced before the jury, taken up on a writ of error to the Supreme Court and reviewed. So far then as *humanity* is alone to be regarded, we can see no sound reason for refusing to Dr. Schoeppe any privilege extended to all others convicted of murder. To say that the act was passed subsequent to his trial and conviction, while it is true, it does not seem to us to be a very strong argument in the case of one whose punishment is, to be hanged by the neck. It may be legal—but it is not charitable. If other murderers are to be treated with this additional humanity, we cannot see why Schoeppe should not have it extended to him, if there is no other reason than that the act does not embrace his case, only because he was convicted and sentenced before it was passed. We do not think that any kind-hearted man will hesitate long on that ground.

It is asserted that such an act would not be constitutional. This we frankly confess is an argument of weight, but it is not for the *legislature* to assume the responsibility of making this declaration. It may easily be left with the Supreme Court, who will be better able to assume the responsibility of depriving this one man of any legal benefit that might accrue from a review of the evidence in the case.

It is also advanced that there is no power to compel the Court below to take down any testimony in Schoeppe's case, and therefore the review of the evidence would be of little advantage to him. This may be true, but it is not an argument against the law, but only against the benefits that may accrue therefrom.

Another argument advanced is, that Schoeppe has been already tried convicted and sentenced. That the case has ready been before the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the Court below was affirmed. That should the Legislature now require the Supreme Court, again to hear the case, if on the hearing and review of the evidence a new trial was granted, Schoeppe could plead "twice in jeopardy" and thus be discharged on a technicality. In reply to this it seems to us there are two answers. First that this whole question would come up regularly before the Supreme Court and be there decided, on the question of the constitutionality of the act. We are satisfied that no harm could arise to the Commonwealth in allowing the responsibility to rest on the Supreme Court. But second, suppose the Supreme Court did decide to hear the case, and did grant the defendant a new trial. It would be on the grounds that the evidence was not legally sufficient to convict the defendant. On no other grounds could such a decision be made in this stage of the case. This being so, it would only go to prove the wisdom of the act, for it would settle the point that a human being was, about to be hanged like a dog on insufficient evidence.

Looking over therefore all the arguments, we can see no good reason why the act should not embrace Schoeppe's case and the legal responsibilities be placed just where they belong, on the Supreme Court. We are not disposed to say the original act was ever wise or prudent, but it is *law*, and common humanity demands that Schoeppe should have precisely the same privileges as are extended to all felons convicted of murder.

ON A VULGAR LITTLE BOY.

BY BRET HARTE.

The subject of this article is at present leaning against a tree directly opposite to my window. He wears his cap with the wrong side before, apparently for no other object than that which seems the most obvious—of showing more than the average quantity of a very dirty face. His clothes, which are worn with a certain buttonless ease and freedom, display, in the different quality of their fruit stains, a pleasing indication of the progress of the seasons. The nose of this vulgar little boy turns up at the end. I have noticed this in several other vulgar little boys, although it is by no means improbable that youthful vulgarity may be present without this facial peculiarity. Indeed, I am inclined to the belief that it is rather the result of early inquisitiveness—of furtive pressures against window panes and of looking over fences, or of the habit of biting large apples hastily—than an indication of scorn or juvenile supercilliousness. The vulgar little boy is more remarkable for his obtrusive familiarity. It is my experience of this predisposition to this quality which has induced me to write this article.

My acquaintance with him began in a moment of weakness. I have an unfortunate predilection to cultivate originality in people, even when accompanied by objectionable character. But as I have not the firmness and skillfulness which usually accompanies this task in others, and enables them to drop acquaintances when troublesome, I have surrounded myself with divers unprofitable friends, among whom I count the vulgar little boy. The manner in which he first attracted my attention was purely accidental. He was playing in the street, and the driver of a passing vehicle cut at him sportively, with his whip. The vulgar little boy rose to his feet and hurled after his tormentor a single sentence of invective. I refrain from repeating it, for I feel that I could not do justice to it here. If I remember rightly, it conveyed, in a very few words, a reflection on the legitimacy of the driver's birth; it hinted a suspicion of his father's integrity, and impugned the fair fame of his mother; it suggested in competency in his present position, personal uncleanliness, and evinced scepti cal doubt of future salvation. As his youthful lips closed over the last syllable, the eyes of the vulgar little boy met mine. Something in my look emboldened him to wink. I did not repel the action nor the complicity it implied From that moment I fell into the power of the vulgar little boy, and he has never left me since.

He haunts me in the streets and by ways. He accosts me, when in company of friends, with repulsive freedom. He lingers about the gate of my dwelling to waylay me as I issue forth to business. Distance he overcomes by mans of the length of lungs, and he hails me from the next street. He met me at the theatre the other evening and demanded my check with the air of a young footpad. I foolishly gave it to him, but re-entering some time after, and comfortably seating myself in the parquette, I was electrified by hearing my name called from the gallery with the addition of a playful adjective. It was the vulgar little boy. During the performance he projected spirally-twisted play bills in my direction, and indulged in a running commentary on the supernumeraries as they entered.

To-day has evidently been a dull one with him. I observe he whistles the popular airs of the period with less shrillness and intensity. Providence, however, looks not unkindly on him, and delivers into his hands, as it were, two nice little boys who have at this moment innocently strayed into our streets. They are pink and white children, and are dressed alike, and exhibit a certain air of neatness and refinement which is alone sufficient to awaken the antagonism of the vulgar little boy. A sigh of satisfaction breaks from his breast. What does he do? Any other boy would content himself with simply knocking the hats off their respective heads, and so vent his superfluous vitality in a single act, besides precipitating the flight of the enemy. But there are aesthetic considerations not to be overlooked; insult is to be added to the injury inflicted, and in the struggles of the victim some justification is to be sought for extreme measures. The two nice little boys preceive their danger and draw closer to each other. The vulgar little boy begins by irony. He affects to be over-powered by the magnificence of their costumes. He addresses me (across the street and through the closed window) and requests information if there haply be a circus in the vicinity. He makes affectionate inquiries after the health of their parents. He expresses a fear of maternal anxiety in regard to their welfare. He offers to conduct them home. One nice little boy feebly retorts, but alas! his correct pronounciation, his grammatical exactitude and his moderate ephithet only provoke a scream of derision from the vulgar little boy, who now rapidly changes his tactics. Staggering under the weight of his vituperation, they fall easy victims to his dexter mawley. A wail of lamentation goes up from our street. But as the subject of this article seems to require more vigorous handling then I had proposed to give it, I find it necessary to abandon my present dignified position, seize my hat open the front door, and try a stronger method.

A Sharp Old Director.

About the beginning of the present century the old Bank of Albany (since defunct), then presided over by thirteen distinguished representatives of Fatherland, issued its first circulating notes. Immediately after their receipt from the printer an application for a loan of a few thousand dollars was made to the bank by a drover, well known in Albany for his ability and financial soundness. The loan was passed by the Board, and the cashier ordered to pay the money, who, like a faithful officer, resolved in his mind as to what kind of money he would pay—whether it would be their own new currency or gold. The first item puzzled him, it was new. The Directors were immediately reconvened, and the subject was laid before them. Chairs were drawn to the great fire place, thirteen clay pipes were lighted, and discussion ensued upon the proposition to pay out the new currency. No satisfactory conclusion was likely to be arrived at, until the following speech was made by one of the number:

"Gentlemen of the Board: These bills of ours, received to-day, have cost this bank a large sum of money. The engraver, the printer, the paper maker, and incidentals, all have to be paid. The thought of these expenses, so justly incurred, does not stagger me in the least; for the bills are very fine, and an ornament to the bank. But, gentlemen, when it is proposed to send these new bills into the far West, there to be traded off for cattle—torn, soiled, and perhaps utterly destroyed—I, for one, most solemnly protest. I venture, this moment, gentlemen, to assert the opinion, that should you be so unwise as to allow these new bills to be sent North and West, broadcast beyond Lansingburgh, Schenectady, and away the other side of Utica (as I understand this man proposes to take some of them,) you will never see them again, so long as the Bank of Albany has an existence or a name"

The motion was lost, and the gold was duly paid.

THE New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* reports a distressful accident which occurred at Biloxi, at the end of the wharf, resulting in the death of the son of Mr. F. A. Luling, who has a summer residence there. The youth, who was ten years of age, was fishing for crab with a hand-net, when he missed his footing and fell into the water. A brave servant girl named Margaret Egan, who had been in the family for fifteen years, grasped the net which had remained on the wharf, and attempted to hand it to the boy, who struggled to catch it. Falling in this, she threw herself into the lake, but both being unable to swim, they perished. When they were found they were in close embrace.

MR. BERNARD SCHIFF, in company with several gentlemen, was walking at the Capitol at Nashville, last Sunday night. Proceeding from the Hall of Representatives, he did not observe that he was approaching the edge of the upper base surrounding the building, where there are no banisters, and on going forward, fell headlong a distance of twenty feet, upon the stone promenade below. Everything was done for the unfortunate man which skill could suggest, but he died Monday morning. At the coroner's inquest, a verdict that he "came to his death from lesion of the brain, produced by accidentally falling from the eastside of the State Capitol."

GENERALITIES.

PANIERS are larger than ever.

COLONEL BONAPARTE has returned to this country.

A COTTAGE, now building, at Long Branch, is to be presented to Bishop Simpson.

AN Exchange says: The Lakeside Monthly, of Chicago is dead. It died broken Bret-Harted.

THE Guelphs and the Bonapartes are quite sociable frequently exchanging calls and stopping to lunch.

PROCTOR KNOTT has been nominated by the Democrats of Shelby county for Governor of Kentucky.

AND now they talk of fitting up Mount Vernon as a watering place. We do not approve of the place. The dust that is there is too great.

PIKE, the whiskyrian Cincinnatian, is remodeling his hall into an opera house, in which the scenery will be painted upon sheet iron, hung upon rollers,

THE Italian Opera troupe now performing in Havanna, is to perform for a short season in New York, with the addition of Miss Kellogg as prima donna.

L. U. REAVIS moves the nomination of Horace Greeley for President. There is no doubt that Mr. Greeley is a popular man, and that Mr. Reavis is a capital mover.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* doubts that Methuselah slew Goliah, but it has never dared to deny that Samson slew a thousand Philistines with a *Courier-Journal*.

A NUMBER of soda lakes have been discovered recently, twelve miles south of Denver, Col. The grounds comprise sixty acres, and the water and the soil together have nearly thirty-three and a half per cent of sulphate of soda.

A HARTFORD letter to the New York *Tribune* explains that Jewell ran behind his ticket because some of the Jews and Spiritualists of the State were opposed to him because he favored some recognition of the Almighty in the constitution of the United States.

THE Rutherford, N. C., *Vindicator* says that a party of capitalists propose working the silver mines of that county before long, and predicts that it will prove remunerative. Heavy machinery has also been shipped to that county for the gold mines of that region.

THE Chicago *Republican* remarks: Among the periodicals on our exchange list are the "Living Age," the "Iron Age," and the "Golden Age." The sausage hasn't come yet, though there is something that looks a little like it in the Three Links, an Odd Fellows' paper.

THE entire alphabet is found in these four lines. Some of the children may like to learn them:

God gives the grazing ox his meat,
He quickly hears the sheep's low cry,
But man, who tastes His finest wheat,
Should joy to lift His praises high.

PRESIDENT ELLIOT, of Harvard University, gets $3,200 a year for his services, and the head cook of the Parker House is paid $4,000 per annum. This partiality has its influence on the Harvard students, for they spend more time at the Parker House than they do at the University.

WASHINGTON'S fowling piece—a Grenoble—carried by him in 1751-5, is to be presented to the Virginia Historical Society. The gun, which is of the stub and twist composition, has the name of Washington on the stock, and has a well-defined profile engraved on the iron work near the lock.

THEY have a new style of temperance society in North Georgia. The members may drink anything they pay for, but pledge themselves not to invite any one else to drink, nor accept an invitation from any one else. The society has regular officers, and is conducted in many respects like the Good Templars.

THAT wicked *Courier-Journal* says: The Woman's Advocate says "it is folly to deny that many of the champions of female suffrage are to be found amongst the most modest of women." This is too true. It is sometimes impossible for the most modest of women to keep such creatures from coming amongst them.

CARL HULT, a Swede, who lived at Dexter, Iowa, had the toothach on Tuesday, and drank some alcohol to cure it. This failing, he went to a dentist, who gave him chloroform, tried to pull the tooth and failed. He then took Hult home, and gave him some more chloroform and left him. Hult died in his bed.

A SPIRITUAL circle in Cincinnati has learned from a departed shade all about the next Presidential election. The departed shade says that the Republicans will nominate two candidates, Gen. Grant and a Radical, and the Democrats, Chief-Justice Chase, and that the last will be elected, and we shall dwell in peace and good-will ever after.

PLENTY of our girls went to the lectures on Thursday and Friday evenings. Even some of the suffragists were there, but not by themselves—by no means. We suppose their brothers had been right good and were allowed to take them. But the girls ought not to be so soft hearted; they should crush the miserable tyrants at once and forevever.

A GOOSE and colt out in Michigan have struck up an attachment of a decidedly romantic character. They fight for each other, and are constantly together. When the colt lies down the goose will sit down close beside him and wait until he gets up. When the colt is fed corn in the ear he will fill his mouth with shelled corn and drop it where the goose can pick it up.

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL, to the amount of ten tons, was, it is reported, imported into Great Britain from Germany during 1870. This article, which about a year ago was sold in Great Britain for twenty five dollars a pound, can now be obtained for one dollar and a quarter. The difference in price is due to the conversion of a curiosity of the laboratory into a commercial article.

THE POSTMASTER of Conventon, Neb., was arrested at Sioux City, on Thursday, for abstracting money from registered letters passing through his office. His name is John D. Reilly. He had taken drafts from letters to the amount of $553.33, and had stolen the contents of thirty-nine registered letter packages. He was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 failing to procure which, he was sent to jail.

MR. HENRY ATKINS, of Cincinnati, has invented a piano that is played by the feet. It has sixty-eight keys, which are conical blocks of wood, and each one strikes a cord of four notes. He puts on slippers to play with, and while he makes his piano go with his feet he plays the flute with his mouth and fingers. The effect is described as remarkable. The new mechanism can easily be attached to any ordinary piano.

THERE is a man in Glen's Falls, New York, who won't believe any stories about the sagacity of dogs. He says dogs have not common sense. In proof of his assertion he relates how he poured kerosene on a dog and set it on fire, just to have a little fun, as he was lonely during his wife's absence; and that dog actually ran under the barn belonging to him, and lay there and set the barn on fire, though the man whistled to him to come out. It is enough to make a man lose faith in dogs.

THE British ship, City of Kingston, Dunn, master, which sailed from Philadelphia January 17th, for Hamburg, was wrecked in the German Ocean and is a total loss. Her cargo consisted of 9,500 barrels refined petroleum, of which 5,000 barrels were saved. Accounts from Lemvig, Denmark, state that numbers of the casks of this petroleum have been washed ashore in that neighborhood They are marked with the names of well-known petroleum dealers in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

AN extraordinary blast of granite took place lately at the Bonaw quaries, Argyleshire. A perpendicular rock face, about 100 feet square, was pierced below the centre by a tunnel 2 feet high, and 2½ feet wide for 50 feet inward, and then branching off at right angles for 12 and 15 feet, terminating in a couple of chambers wherein 8,000 pounds of gunpowder were deposited, and fired by a galvanic battery. There was a slight report, and then a burst outward into the quarry of about 80,000 tons of granite.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "The latest fraud is that of a spurious quinine, which has been going the rounds for two days. A party offered an outside buyer who sometimes speculates in drugs, three or four ounces of what purported to be 'Pelletier's' quinine, neatly put up, labelled and sealed so as to defy detection, stating that it had been taken for debt, and the holder wanted cash; was willing to sacrifice the lot at fifty to seventy-five cents below its value for cash. A careful analysis of the contents by one of our best chemists proves it to be muriate of cinchona, an article closely resembling quinine in appearance, but entirely worthless in the main. We are not aware that any of our druggists have been duped by this article, but some went so far as to buy and get possession of it, but fortunately discovered the fraud before having paid for it. Last week, we are informed, a wholesale druggist in New York bought four hundred ounces, and paid for it. The deception is so good that a reliable retail druggist on Second street pronounced it as good as any French quinine that that comes to market."

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: Why is it the *Commercial* is urging our members at Harrisburg, to pass the apportionment bill? Did they not insist, day after day, during the campaign last fall, that no apportionment was to be made in '71. Did not the man "Friday," of that sheet try to make out that Swoope, his successor in office, was an ass, and knew nothing, for asserting on the stump that this was the year?

U. KNOW.

DIED FROM STRANGULATION.

Nothing can be more fearful to contemplate than such a death as is brought about by strangulated hernia or rupture. Who ever has seen the victim of it, writhing in agony, will bear us out in our opinion. But there is no need of any one exposing himself to such a dreadful alternative, for by the timely application of a suitable truss the rupture can be retained in its proper place and in many cases entirely cured and in all of them relieved. Remember we have said by a suitable truss—one-half the bandages sold under that name are not worth the leather which is wasted in covering them, and but illy adapted for the use intended. Another great evil is in the application of trusses. They should not be put on like the hoops of a barrel would be by a man unskilled in cooperage, but they should be put on by a person having a knowledge, not only of the appliances themselves, but also acquainted with the human organism, and especially the anatomy of hernia What is the comparative expense of a few dollars to that security which one feels in the comfort of a well fitting truss, and besides trusses of as low a price can be had at the establishment of those who are accustomed to fitting them every day as elsewhere.

Dr. KEYSER, of 167 Liberty street, has every needful appliance and at every price.

THE FROST KING.

We have now obtained one of the finest Soda apparatuses this side of New York City, from which we can dispense the purest Soda Water in the city, as all of our Syrups ARE MADE FROM FRUIT, and we use only the purest Fruit Juices.

We also have just received a fresh supply of Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick, Saratoga, High Rock, and Congress Waters, that we can sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., Druggists,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets, old St. Clair.

WHAT IS IT?

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor vital strength*; and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant, Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
For $30.00, at
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.
We have on hand an elegant assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, at all prices. All Watches warranted. ap7

TREES! TREES!
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Currant,
Shrubbery, Concover's Colossal, Asparagus, Ornamental Trees, Greenhouse Plants, Evergreens, Roses, &c., &c., &c., ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.
Also, a large selected stock of WARRANTED VEGETABLE SEED, CHOICE FLOWER SEED, wholesale and retail, by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.
☞ Catalogues free. mh8

GEO. W. HUBLEY,
No. 68 Federal St., Allegheny,
(Near Railroad Depots.)
General House Furnishing Store,
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS,
X L ALL REFRIGERATORS, BIRD CAGES, STEP LADDERS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, etc.
ap7:p79

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING
At the Lowest
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Fed
At 25 Cents,
Iron, Plain and Striped
GRENADINES,
A Great Bargain.
25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas,
25c., Japanese Cloths, plain and striped.
12½c., Gray Mixed Wash Poplins.
18¾c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
75c., Japanese Silks, an extra bargain.
$1.50, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
1.87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
6¼c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
10c., best Makes Light and Dark Calicoes.
12½c., 4-4 Bleached Shirting, a special bargain.
18¾c., 4-4 Bleached Irish Linen.
P. K. Brilliants and Linens,
FOR SUITS,
VERY CHEAP.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Dress Goods, in new spring fabrics and colors.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.
Housekeeping Dry Goods, a complete stock.
Wholesale and
WILLIAM
180 and 182 Federa
New Firm an
MOORHOUSE
(SUCCESSORS TO
No. 21 FIFT
Have now opened their Spri most celebrated makes of A Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,
At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
21 Fifth
mh16:s8

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
Black Alpacas,
Colored Mohairs,
Dress Goods,
White Goods,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimeres
Double and Twist Cottonades,
Tweeds, Flannels, Jeans,
Prints, Ginghams, Checks,
Table Linens,
Towels and Napkins,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
(All widths and qualities.)
Shawls, Skirts, Collars,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Batting, Yarns and Carpet Chain.
Silks,
Delaines,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
A Full Line in all Departments.
New Goods Constantly Receiving.
Call and Examine our Stock, at
No. 115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh7:s:o

AMERICAN WATCHES,
OF ALL GRADES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
Meyran & Siedle,
No. 50 FIFTH AVENUE,
(FORMERLY 42.)
Zimmerman Watch.
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
Sole Agents, 50 Fifth Avenue.
ap4:p52

SPRING GOODS.
We have in store and are daily receiving additions thereto, of our own and other manfactures, a large stock of
Floor Oil Cloths and Oil Cloths,
of all kinds, including our superior make of GREEN CLOTH for Window Shades; also, WINDOW SHADES for Dwellings and Show Windows; SHADE HOLLANDS, FIXTURES, &c., all of the newest styles
Boston Belting Company's make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and STEAM PACKING. Rubber Goods of all kinds.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
LACE LEATHER, &C.
We offer our stock on hand to purchasers of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET.
ap1

FIRST OF APRIL.
Housekeepers who desire to replenish their stock for the coming season are invited, before purchasing, to an examination of our large stock of
Choice Family Groceries,
which comprises fresh goods by recent purchase at the lowest cash prices.
NEW CROP TEAS, Black and Green.
CHOICE COFFEES, Green and Roasted.
WHITE and YELLOW SUGARS, best in the market.
CANNED GOODS, Fruit and Vegetable.
SUGAR CURED HAMS, best brands.
PICKLES and SAUCES, English and American.
FRUITS, Foreign and Domestic, &c., &c., &c.
"The Best is the Cheapest."
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
ap6:p83 COR. LIBERTY and 9TH STREETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING GOODS
At the Lowest Prices, at
SEMPLE'S,
eral Street, Allegheny.
The Latest Novelties
IN
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Black and Colored Satins,
Crapes, Laces and Illusions.
Laces and Embroidered Edgings
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Sleeve Buttons, Jet Jewelry, etc.
At 75 cents,
Ladies Black & Colored
KID GLOVES.
$2.00 and $2.50, a large lot of Spring Shawls, slightly imperfect, great bargains.
$1.00 and $1.25, Ladies' White Gored Skirts.
$1.00, Black and White Balmoral Skirts, worth $2.00.
62½c., Ladies' Dark Balmoral Skirts.
Ladies and Gents' Underwear Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.
d Retail, at
SEMPLE'S,
l Street, Allegheny.
d New Goods!
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL)
H AVENUE,
ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.
PARASOLS!
PARASOLS!
PARASOLS!
Jos. Horne & Co.,
RETAIL STORE.
Have now in Stock and receiving daily all the new Spring and Summer styles
PARASOLS,
Buff and White Pongee Silk,
With Fringe and Ruffling, Colored and White Lining. Plain White Silk Parasols, with White and Colored Lining and Ivory Handles.
Latest Novelty.
WHITE FRENCH SWISS PARASOL,
With Ruffling, trimmed with Lace, and Colored Silk Lining.
Black Silk Parasols, &c.
SUN UMBRELLAS.
Lace Parasol Covers.
Lace Parasol Covers.
Lace Parasol Covers.
HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 PENN STREET.
ap13:p64

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal
A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowley's system of Penmanship
☞ All orders by mail promptly filled. de3:p68

S. BOYD. W. P. MURRAY. J. C. FAWCETT.
BOYD, MURRAY & FAWCETT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
CURTAIN CORNICES, FRENCH PLATE GLASS for Store Fronts, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, &c. FRENCH GLASS for Dwelling Houses.
No. 58 FIFTH AVENUE,
ap6:p75 SM PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
LOUISVILLE CEMENT.
The Best--The Cheapest.
The Cement has acquired the reputation as the first in the country in hydraulic strength and uniform reliability.
It is now in general use from the lakes to the

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26:tf

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
SATURDAY, April 15, 1871. }

The demand for loans was less urgent during the day, and we may reasonably expect an easier market during the coming week.

The investment demand for our home railway bonds has slackened somewhat, but not enough to effect prices.

90¼ was bid for Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds. Connellsville 7's were selling at 91 in Baltimore during the day.

There was but a light business during the week in bank stocks.

The comparative quotations below show a further rise in Government bonds, and a strong railway market.

The bank statement is a good one. The banks have gained nearly three millions in reserve.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1881	106¼	106¼
5-20—1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	113	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new	112	112¾
" 1867	112	112¾
" 1868	112¼	112¾
10-40s	108¾	108
Currency 6s	115¾	116¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	95¾	94¼
Erie	20¾	20
Reading	47¾	47¾
Lake Shore	104¾	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	116¾	117¾
Rock Island	112	112¾
Chicago & N. W.	90¾	89¾
Do. Preferred	97¾	97¾
Ft. Paul, Common	61¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	80	80¾
Wabash	42¾	42¾
Do. Preferred	80	80
Ohio & Mississippi	51¾	51¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
West. Union Telegraph	57¾	57¾
Adams Express	74¾	74¾
U. S. Express	47	47
Wells, Fargo	42	42

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. P. R. R.	84¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	97
U. S. 10-40	108	Cy. Funding	115¾

NEW YORK, April 15, 1871.

Gold has been strong to-day, with all business at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at from 1 to 3 per cent. Clearings $46,000,000. Exports to-day, $130,750.92; for the week, $1,600,422. Market closed firm. Bonds strong and higher, in sympathy with gold. Stock market buoyant; the great feature of to-day was Lake Shore, which fluctuated between 105¾@106¾, up to 2:30 P. M.; over 90,000 shares of this stock have changed hands, by a report of the stock list to-day. The remainder of the list has been firm; the most active stocks after Lake Shore have been as follows: New York Central & Hudson certificates, Wabash, Northwestern, Rock Island, St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Western Union and Pacific Mail. The Western Union pool give out that they have sold all their stock. Express stocks firm, Adams particularly so. Late in the day Ohio took an upward turn, and sold at 52¾.

The week closed with the market full of confidence in higher prices, and with a strong under condition of the banks to support it. A small irregularity was brought to light in Wall street to-day. One of the parties in a small broker's firm decamped with all the cash of the concern, and overdrew his bank account to the extent of $17,000.

The bank statement is favorable. The following are the changes: Loans, December, $4,357,241; decrease, $260,556; Legal Tenders, inclusive, $4,588,146; Deposits, December, $167,819; Circulation, December, $22,—.

State securities are but little changed from the prices of yesterday. North Carolinas are rather stronger.

Sterling Exchange, 10.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881; 116¾; 5-20 '62, 113¾; do. '65, do; new, 112¾; '67, do; '68 112¾; 10-40's, 109; currency 6's, 112¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 92¾; Tennessee, old 86¾; new 66¾; Virginia, new 73¾; old 71; North Carolina, old 47¾; new 35.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 58¾; Quicksilver 11⅜; Mariposa 7, preferred 11⅜; Adams Express 75¾; Wells & Fargo 42; American 84¾; United States 47¾; Pacific Mail 44¾; N. Y. Central 98¾; scrip 95¾; Erie 20; do pref'd 41; Harlem 127¾; do preferred 128¾; Reading 48⅜; Michigan Central —; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 117¾; Northwestern 89¾; do preferred 97; Rock Island 111¾; New Jersey Central 106½; St. Paul 61¾; do preferred 80¾; Wabash 42¾; do preferred 80; Fort Wayne 97¾; Terre Haute 31; do preferred 65¾; Chicago and Alton 118¾; do preferred 119; Ohio and Mississippi 52¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 90; Baltimore and Ohio 156; Lake Shore 105¾; Illinois Central 134; Union Pacific, 30¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
SATURDAY, April 15, 1871. }

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime, in crocks and kegs, at 70@75 per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda, 3¾@4; refined do, 4¾; Pots 7¾@7¾; Pearls, 9@9¾.

APPLES—We can report sales of choice Russetts at $6.00@6.50 per bbl; fair to medium quoted at $4@5.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the better grades, and with a very limited supply, sales are readily made at 33@35 for good to strictly prime, and we have some few small sales of fancy reported at 36 and 37, but outside prices, and such stock is very little offering good enough to bring over 35. Common and inferior continues very dull.

BROOM CORN—Sales of red at 5 cts and good green at 6.

BEANS—Dull; $1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CHEESE—Prime York State Goshen, 18@19¾. No Ohio cheese in market as yet.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, may be fairly quoted at 21¾ in job lots—usual advance for small lots.

CORNMEAL—Demand very light and prices unchanged; small sales at 85 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CANNED GOODS—Corn is lower; we now quote Winslow's at $2.75@3.00 per dozen; Peaches, (3 lb cans) $3.25 per dozen; do (2 lb cans) $2.50. Tomatoes, $2.00@2.25 per dozen.

Blackberries, $3.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Johnstown, $2.25; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.50@4.25.

CRANBERRIES—Season nearly over; quoted at $12@15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples very dull and we now reduce our quotations to 6@7 cts, for common to choice. Peaches slow but unchanged; quarters, 10@10¾; mixed, 11@11¾; halves, 13@14.

EGGS—The demand is rather better, but there is no change in prices, 14 cts for strictly fresh, in good condition. A very large proportion of the receipts are in bad order being badly packed, and have to be sold 2 and sometimes even 5 cts below the price quoted for nicely packed and in good condition. Shippers should bear in mind that it is very important to give special attention to packing properly and carefully as it always pays in the end.

FEATHERS—Prime geese feathers are scarce and in demand, with sales to the trade at 72@75—usual advance for small lots.

The effect of this kind continue light, the bulk of the offerings are of the common and medium grades.

FLOUR—Is steady but unchanged. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.00@7.50 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; $6.75@7.00 for red winter wheat, and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, small lots, in store, $6.00@6.25.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue light and with a steady milling demand prices are well maintained, $1.60@1.65 for red and $1.80@1.85 for white. The mills are depending mainly on the fall for supplies, which is owing to the fact that wheat is no longer bare relatively than it is in the west. Oats, quiet and unchanged, 55@56 buying and 57@58 selling—small lots, 60@62. The receipts continue light but the supply is fully up to the demand which is comparatively light. The operations in Corn continue light, and prices remain unchanged; mixed ear is quoted 68; do yellow, 70; yellow shelled, 72@75, usual advance for small lots, in store. Rye is in steady demand and the arrivals are quite light; sales on wharf and track at 1.05@1.06. Barley is dull but nominally unchanged, $2.00@2.50 for spring and 85@90 for fall.

GROCERIES—Market steady and moderately active but devoid of anything particularly new or important—no change whatever to make in quotations.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS — White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elders, 52; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C 12¾; C, yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1.15; Fair, $1.00; Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Gunpowder Fancy, $1.50; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 25c. Cassia, 50c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12¾c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.50 per box.

HAY—Baled is reported rather dull but unchanged, $14@16, on wharf, for fair to prime. Sales from country wagons, at at $14@20.

HEMP—Sales 14 bales at $175 per ton; single bale lots, 9 cts per lb.

HIDES—Sales of 2¾@3¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@ 11¾; green butchers' and packer) 7½@8; green salted hip 10@10; do calf, 16@18c.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—May be quoted at $1.75@ 1.75 in gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—Sales of Bran in store, at $1.40 @1.50, and Middlings at $1.60@1.80.

ONIONS—Sales at $4@6 per bbl for common to choice. Yellow Danvers, $2.75 per bushel.

OIL—Lard Oil is lower; we now quote No. 1 at $1.05@1.06.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 9; Plain Sugar Cured, 10¾@10¾. Canvassed do, 11¾@11¾; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 15¾; Canvassed do, 16@16¾. Clear do, 12@12¾; Clear Bacon, 13¾; Canvassed do, 14¾; Dried Beef, 18¾@19. Prime Kettle Lard, in tin kegs, 15¾@15¾. Mess Pork, $21.

PEANUTS—Dull and easy at the recent advance, 4¾@5 cts.

PEARS—Sales $1.75 per bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts, during the past ten days, have been comparatively large, but with a steady consumptive demand prices are well maintained, and we see no judge from what we can learn that we are not likely to go any lower for the present. Prime Lake Shore Peach Blows may be fairly quoted at $1.15 per bushel, by the car load, and $1.25 for small lots, in store.

POSTS—Sales cedar posts at 45@50 cts each.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues dull but unchanged, 4¾@4¾, in small lots. Timothy Seed is also dull; small sales at $6.00@6.75. Flax Seed in steady demand at $2.20.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@3¾ cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitt's, 11; Woman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 14¾; Kitchen Crystal, 7¾; Gloss and Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, 8¾@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
SATURDAY, April 15, 1871. }

The week closes with a very dull and unsatisfactory market, and, what is worse still, there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. The advices from above gave unmistakable evidence of weakness, the number of offers to sell being unusually numerous, and that, too, at a decline of at least five cents per bbl; this is attributed to the increased number of new producing wells, continued unfavorable advices from abroad, as well as the report that the Pipe Companies contemplate a charge for storage. Refined, also, is very dull and weak, with but comparatively little inquiry for either present or future delivery, though, as compared with yesterday, there is no quotable change in prices.

The Titusville *Herald* feels aggrieved because we stated that Buffalo buyers and operators placed but very little reliance in its monthly report for March, and alleges that its veracity is universally endorsed in the oil regions, and in sympathize with the *Herald* in its present rather embarrassing position, and hope that it will do better next time. We repeat now what we asserted the other day, that the great majority of the oil men here are convinced that that journal is mistaken in its facts and figures in regard to production as well as stocks; they contend that the production did not fall off as compared with the month preceding and that the increase in stock was much larger than reported. Furthermore, as we then stated, the general impression here is that the *Courier* is much nearer the mark than the *Herald*, and there are some who think that even the *Courier's* figures are not large enough, particularly in regard to the increase of stock.

The *Herald* is mistaken when it alleges that "there is an ugly ring of Petroleum 'bears' at Pittsburgh." It is true, there is a number of man engaged in the business here that does not want to see prices go lower, and why because it is, and has been for months, much higher relatively than refined, and there is no reasonable probability of an improvement in the latter. There is no "ring" or combination here of any kind whatever; consumers cannot pay the prices for crude and they are letting it severely alone, and this is "what's the matter."

Receipts Crude for the week, 14,161; last week, 53,099; January 1st to date, 219,576, same time last year, 284,461. Exports refined this week, 13,856; last week, 8,776; January 1st to date, 154,623; same time last year, 114,-092. Sales this week, 5,800 bbls crude; 3,500 refined; last week, 7,000 crude and 2,000 refined.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported. Spot, or seller April nominal at 108. Sales of some 15,000 bbls on lower creek at $5.90, a decline of 5 cts per bbl.

REFINED.

Also dull and weak but nominally unchanged. April, 23@23½; May, 23¾; June, 24¼@24½; buyer until July, 24½; June and July, 24¾@ 24¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

G E Palmer & Co, account S O Hull, Riverside Oil Works 468, account W Stewart: Macumber, T & Co 80, Bates & G: Forsyth's Oil Works 588, account Whiting, Hutchinson O W 190, account Fisher Bro.

Total ..... 1,490.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 156 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Monheimer & Kohl & Co., 356 bbls ref. oil to Waring, h & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 519 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 461 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

John Spear 20 bbls ref. oil to Tack, Bros & Co Phila.

Byron & Mills 55 bbls refined oil to Winsor, Agent, Philadelphia.

Total bbls shipped ..... 1,905.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzell, E & Co. 154 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro, & Co., Phila.

Union Ref. Co. 721 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Elkins, Hy & Co. 100 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 932 bbls.

[By P. & A. Tel. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 15—12 M.—Crude 12¼c; refined April 23¼; May 23¾@24c; June and July 24¼c; July 24¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15—5:30 P. M.—Crude 12¼c; refined April 23¾ and 23¾c asked; sales 1,000 for May at 23¾c; June and July 24¼c asked.

NEW YORK, April 15—12 M.—Market dull and nominal; crude 13¾@13¾c asked; no bids; refined 25¾c; no transactions.

PARKERS, April 15.—Market firm at $4.05@ 4.10. Sellers withdrawn from market and holding for higher prices.

OIL CITY, April 15, 1 P. M.—Market quiet, but dull. Lower Creek, $3.90@3.95. Weather cloudy and cool.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 15, 1 P. M.—Market quiet and dull. Nothing doing. $3.90 bid. No sales.

TIDIOUTE, April 15, 1:20 P. M.—Market quiet at about $4.

TITUSVILLE, April 15, 1 P. M.—Market weak and declining on account of the Pipe Companies notice to charge on stored oil. Sales of 13,000 bbls at $3.90.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, }
SATURDAY, April 15, 1871. }

CATTLE.

The supply, although not a large one this week, was nevertheless somewhat in excess of the demand, which is evident from the fact that there were 11 or 12 car loads in the pens to-day unsold. In the early part of the week several car loads of prime to extra steers changed hands at prices ranging from 7 to 7¾, but since Wednesday there has been nothing sold above 7 cts, and not many even at that. There was an average attendance of buyers, but they did not buy as many as usual, being apprehensive of the eastern markets, and they have good cause to be, as both New York and Philadelphia have been very unreliable and unsatisfactory of late. There is a continued fair demand for stock cattle and, with light offerings, prices are fully sustained. Sales:

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for:			
Dowden & M to Lamb	36	12,180	6 75
Pfeiffer to Graff & Snyder	16	17,500	5 50
Wenk to Hirsh	3	2,700	5 00
Luker to Clark	3	3,470	5 00
Brecount to Davis & M	2	2,610	4 25
Needy to Atterson	5	5,100	—
" " McCauly	5	4,750	—
Looker to Crouse	8	7,590	5 75
" " "	2	2,440	4 25
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Shields to Gast	18	19,450	6 45
M'Cullough to Kelly	12	13,230	6 50
" " "	3	3,690	4 00
Kline to Kleman & Auil	12	18,190	6 50
" " "	2	2,660	4 00
" " Greenawalt	16	19,160	6 40
M'Mann to Huff	16	19,540	6 42
Kleman & Auil	3	4,460	—
Hiller	4	4,080	6 00
Driscol	3	3,130	6 25
Saddler, H & H to M & P	69	80,360	6 65
" " "	2	1,960	6 12
" " Hill r.	1	1,050	6 12
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Allerton to Kirk & Son	51	57,430	6 62
Smith, Watson & H to Clark	3	2,945	6 00
" " "	1	1,930	4 50
MISCELLANEOUS.			
McCauly to Tomer	1	1,180	6 75
" " Kirk	4	4,150	6 00
" " Richard	2	2,130	6 50
Voetter & H to Briggs	1	1,570	6 00
" " Hill r.	1	1,060	7 00

SHEEP.

There has been a liberal supply during the week which has just closed, principally of common and medium grades, both of wooled and clipped, and prices ruled about ¼ of a cent lower than the week immediately preceding; had there been more prime to extra instead of the common grades, the York buyers would have taken not less than 30 loads additional, as as high prices as have been paid since last fall; strictly prime to extra heavy sheep are always wanted at this season of the year at New York. We quote as follows; common to medium (wooled) 7@8; clipped, 5@6¾; prime to extra 9@10c; lambs, 10@12c; extra do, 13c; spring lambs, 14@15c; prime to extra, 9@10 lbs clipped, 5@6c.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzell, E & Co. 154 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro, & Co., Phila.

Union Ref. Co. 721 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Elkins, Hy & Co. 100 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 932 bbls.

[By P. & A. Tel. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 15—12 M.—Crude 12¼c; refined April 23¼; May 23¾@24c; June and July 24¼c; July 24¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15—5:30 P. M.—Crude 12¼c; refined April 23c bid and 23¾c asked; sales 1,000 for May at 23¾c; June and July 24¼c asked.

NEW YORK, April 15—12 M.—Market dull and nominal; crude 13¾@13¾c asked; no bids; refined 25¾c; no transactions.

PARKERS, April 15.—Market firm at $4.05@ 4.10. Sellers withdrawn from market and holding for higher prices.

OIL CITY, April 15, 1 P. M.—Market quiet, but dull. Lower Creek, $3.90@3.95. Weather cloudy and cool.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 15, 1 P. M.—Market quiet and dull. Nothing doing. $3.90 bid. No sales.

TIDIOUTE, April 15, 1:20 P. M.—Market quiet at about $4.

TITUSVILLE, April 15, 1 P. M.—Market weak and declining on account of the Pipe Companies notice to charge on stored oil. Sales of 13,000 bbls at $3.90.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, }
SATURDAY, April 15, 1871. }

CATTLE.

The supply, although not a large one this week, was nevertheless somewhat in excess of the demand, which is evident from the fact that there were 11 or 12 car loads in the pens to-day unsold. In the early part of the week several car loads of prime to extra steers changed hands at prices ranging from 7 to 7¾, but since Wednesday there has been nothing sold above 7 cts, and not many even at that. There was an average attendance of buyers, but they did not buy as many as usual, being apprehensive of the eastern markets, and they have good cause to be, as both New York and Philadelphia have been very unreliable and unsatisfactory of late. There is a continued fair demand for stock cattle and, with light offerings, prices are fully sustained. Sales:

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for:			
Dowden & M to Lamb	36	12,180	6 75
Pfeiffer to Graff & Snyder	16	17,500	5 50
Wenk to Hirsh	3	2,700	5 00
Luker to Clark	3	3,470	5 00
Brecount to Davis & M	2	2,610	4 25
Needy to Atterson	5	5,100	—
" " McCauly	5	4,750	—
Looker to Crouse	8	7,590	5 75
" " "	2	2,440	4 25
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Shields to Gast	18	19,450	6 45
M'Cullough to Kelly	12	13,230	6 50
" " "	3	3,690	4 00
Kline to Kleman & Auil	12	18,190	6 50
" " "	2	2,660	4 00
" " Greenawalt	16	19,160	6 40
M'Mann to Huff	16	19,540	6 42
Kleman & Auil	3	4,460	—
Hiller	4	4,080	6 00
Driscol	3	3,130	6 25
Saddler, H & H to M & P	69	80,360	6 65
" " "	2	1,960	6 12
" " Hill r.	1	1,050	6 12
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Allerton to Kirk & Son	51	57,430	6 62
Smith, Watson & H to Clark	3	2,945	6 00
" " "	1	1,930	4 50
MISCELLANEOUS.			
McCauly to Tomer	1	1,180	6 75
" " Kirk	4	4,150	6 00
" " Richard	2	2,130	6 50
Voetter & H to Briggs	1	1,570	6 00
" " Hill r.	1	1,050	7 00

SHEEP.

There has been a liberal supply during the week which has just closed, principally of common and medium grades, both of wooled and clipped, and prices ruled about ¼ of a cent lower than the week immediately preceding; had there been more prime to extra instead of the common grades, the York buyers would have taken not less than 30 loads additional, as as high prices as have been paid since last fall; strictly prime to extra heavy sheep are always wanted at this season of the year at New York. We quote as follows; common to medium (wooled) 7@8; clipped, 5@6¾; prime to extra 9@10c; lambs, 10@12c; extra do, 13c; spring lambs, 14@15c; prime to extra, 9@10 lbs clipped, 5@6c.

HOGS.

The hog market presents but little that is new or important. There was rather more inquiry for Yorkers yesterday and to-day, and prices are a shade better; we now quote at 5 50@6 cts—the outside figure was paid today. Philadelphia hogs quiet and, as compared with the early part of the week, prices are lower; may be quoted at 6@6¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Cotton firm; middling upland 18½c. Flour dull and unsettled; superfine Western and State $4.85@5.00; common to good extra $5.25@6.00; good to choice $6.05@ 7.35; white western extras $7.30@7.50; Ohio extras $6.50@7.35; St. Louis $6.75@7.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged, $1.03@1.09; red and amber $1.16@1.18; white western $1.20@1.25. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley heavy at 90@95c. Barley malt quiet and unchanged, $1.15@1.20; red and amber $1.16@1.18; white western $1.20@1.25. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley malt quiet and unchanged, $1.15@1.20; Canada $1.25@1.30. Oats dull and unchanged, western and Ohio 65@68c. Corn dull and unchanged, western and Ohio 65@68c. Leather quiet at 26@30c; Orinoco 23½@28c; California 25@28c. Wool firm; domestic 50@56c; pulled 42@60c; California 30c. Hay firm. Hops—prime; state 8@12c; western 6@9c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Rio 15½@16c. Sugar demand moderate; Cuba 9¾c. Molasses steady; Porto Rico 60c. Crude Petroleum 13¾c; refined 23½c. Mess pork dull and droop; new $19.75@19.87; prime pork $16.75@ 17.50; prime mess, new $16@17; April to June $16@19.25. Beef dull; mess 10@15c; extra 15@ 17c; Hams 20@21c. Cut meats heavy; hams 10½@14c; shoulders 7¾@8¾c. Lard dull; prime steam 12¾@12¾c; kettle dried 11¾c; May 11¾c; June 11¾c. Butter drooping, western 17@30c; state 30@37c.

Metals—Manufacturing Copper unchanged. Ingot brisk with a speculative demand; Lake 21¾c; Baltimore 21¾c. Iron: Scotch pig nominal at $33@36; do American 26@27c; do United States steady at $33@36; Bar 5c; Russia sheet 10½@11c gold. Cut Nails steady at $4.75; Clinch $6.15@6.40; Horse Shoe 10@11c.

LATEST—Flour dull and drooping; shipping extras $6.45@6.75. Wheat dull; red and amber $1.09@1.45. Western mixed Corn 59@59c. Mess Pork heavy at $19. Lard dull and lower; April 11¾c; June 11¾c. Eggs firm at 14¾@15¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The market is less active but generally steady. Agents of desirable makes have recently met with free trade sales, and are held with increased firmness at 10¾@10¾c for choice and desirable makes, while passe styles are easily obtainable at 10c. Garnier & Co.'s fancies sell at 9½c. Prints are extremely scarce, and the few which are obtainable are held at extreme prices, and nothing desirable can be had at less than 11¾c, as the demand is very readily taken. The largest house in the trade does not have a single piece of pink on the floor to-day. Heavy brown sheeting steady and in moderate request at 12½@12¾c for best makes and for light Pepperell E fine brings 10¾c; 11 12-16c; seven eighths 9¾c; 4-4 8c; 6-4 27½c; 10-4 32½c; 11-4 37½c; 12-4 42½c. For desirable makes of Denims a good inquiry is noticeable and private brands well sold up. Ticks Oates A X A Blues 21c; B B same make 19c; Warren A X A Brown bright 21c and B B 20c. Amoskeag and Conestoga Cambrics continue in request and sustain advances recently established at Slaters, the Monville and Manayille being quoted 9½c. Printed fancies of desirable makes have met with good sale all along at uniform rates, but owing to the lateness of the season raw passe styles can be bought little lower.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

WHEAT—No. 2 firmer, and closed at 81¼ cash; this afternoon the market was firm at 81¾.

CORN—No. 2 mixed dull, and closed at 51c; the market this afternoon was unchanged.

OATS—No. 2 dull and closed dull.

RYE—Quiet at 86@90c.

BARLEY—No. 2 active at 85@$1.05, according to location.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

MESS PORK—Closed at $18.50 cash; $18.75 seller May and June.

LARD—Dull at 11c cash.

MEATS—Easier; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; short ribs 8¾@8¾c.

HOGS—Steady at $5@5.50.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 6,400.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 3,400.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Cotton steady; middling 18¾c. Flour dull and unchanged; family $5.25@5.50. Wheat quiet and weak at $1.57@1.58 for No 1 red winter. Corn steady at 56c. Rye firm at 85@87c. Oats firm at 34@36c. Barley steady at $1.05. Groceries unchanged. Oils—Demand light but held firm. Eggs firm at 15c. Butter firm at 30@ 32c. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork, $20@ 20.25 asked. Lard 11¾c asked. Bulk meats—Sales 20@30 lbs shoulders at 6¾c; sides 7¾c. Bacon jobbing: shoulders 7¾c; sides 9½@10c for clear rib and clear. Whisky demand fair and market firm at 86c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—Flour dull; superfine $6.50@6.75; extra $7.00@7.50; double extra $8@8.50; XX $8.75@9.00. Corn 72@ 73c. Pork—mess $20; no bacon sold. Bulk shoulders 8c; rib sides 10¾c; clear rib 11c. Hams—sugar cured 15@15½c. Lard dull, with tierce at 12¾@12¾c; keg 13¾@13¾c. Coffee dull and held at 14@15½c for stock in first hands; 15c for 100 bags second hands; 15c for 30 bags. Oats, Bran, Hay, Sugar, Molasses and Whisky unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 15.—Flour dull but unchanged at $8. Wheat dull but unchanged; amber Michigan $1.44; No 2 red Wabash $1.42; No 1 white Wabash $1.78; rejected red $1.25. Corn steady; high mixed 58¾c; low do 57c; Michigan 56c; No 2 do 53c; Wabash 53½@53¾c. Oats 36@37c. Clover Seed quiet and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—Tobacco a trifle more active; quotations unchanged; sales 152 hhds. Cotton firmer; small sales; middling 18¼c. Flour steady; family $5.75@6.00. Corn 55@56c. Oats 45@46c. Rye 80@85c. Lard dull and lower; April 11¾c; June 11¾c. Eggs firm at 14¾@15¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The market is less active but generally steady. Agents of desirable makes have recently met with free trade sales, and are held with increased firmness at 10¾@10¾c for choice and desirable makes, while passe styles are easily obtainable at 10c. Garnier & Co.'s fancies sell at 9½c. Prints are extremely scarce, and the few which are obtainable are held at extreme prices, and nothing desirable can be had at less than 11¾c, as the demand is very readily taken. The largest house in the trade does not have a single piece of pink on the floor to-day. Heavy brown sheeting steady and in moderate request at 12½@12¾c for best makes and for light Pepperell E fine brings 10¾c; 11 12-16c; seven eighths 9¾c; 4-4 8c; 6-4 27½c; 10-4 32½c; 11-4 37½c; 12-4 42½c. For desirable makes of Denims a good inquiry is noticeable and private brands well sold up. Ticks Oates A X A Blues 21c; B B same make 19c; Warren A X A Brown bright 21c and B B 20c. Amoskeag and Conestoga Cambrics continue in request and sustain advances recently established at Slaters, the Monville and Manayille being quoted 9½c. Printed fancies of desirable makes have met with good sale all along at uniform rates, but owing to the lateness of the season raw passe styles can be bought little lower.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

WHEAT—No. 2 firmer, and closed at 81¼ cash; this afternoon the market was firm at 81¾.

CORN—No. 2 mixed dull, and closed at 51c; the market this afternoon was unchanged.

OATS—No. 2 dull and closed dull.

RYE—Quiet at 86@90c.

BARLEY—No. 2 active at 85@$1.05, according to location.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

MESS PORK—Closed at $18.50 cash; $18.75 seller May and June.

LARD—Dull at 11c cash.

MEATS—Easier; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; short ribs 8¾@8¾c.

HOGS—Steady at $5@5.50.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 6,400.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 3,400.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Cotton steady; middling 18¾c. Flour dull and unchanged; family $5.25@5.50. Wheat quiet and weak at $1.57@1.58 for No 1 red winter. Corn steady at 56c. Rye firm at 85@87c. Oats firm at 34@36c. Barley steady at $1.05. Groceries unchanged. Oils—Demand light but held firm. Eggs firm at 15c. Butter firm at 30@ 32c. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork, $20@ 20.25 asked. Lard 11¾c asked. Bulk meats—Sales 20@30 lbs shoulders at 6¾c; sides 7¾c. Bacon jobbing: shoulders 7¾c; sides 9½@10c for clear rib and clear. Whisky demand fair and market firm at 86c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—Flour dull; superfine $6.50@6.75; extra $7.00@7.50; double extra $8@8.50; XX $8.75@9.00. Corn 72@ 73c. Pork—mess $20; no bacon sold. Bulk shoulders 8c; rib sides 10¾c; clear rib 11c. Hams—sugar cured 15@15½c. Lard dull, with tierce at 12¾@12¾c; keg 13¾@13¾c. Coffee dull and held at 14@15½c for stock in first hands; 15c for 100 bags second hands; 15c for 30 bags. Oats, Bran, Hay, Sugar, Molasses and Whisky unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 15.—Flour dull but unchanged at $8. Wheat dull but unchanged; amber Michigan $1.44; No 2 red Wabash $1.42; No 1 white Wabash $1.78; rejected red $1.25. Corn steady; high mixed 58¾c; low do 57c; Michigan 56c; No 2 do 53c; Wabash 53½@53¾c. Oats 36@37c. Clover Seed quiet and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—Tobacco a trifle more active; quotations unchanged; sales 152 hhds. Cotton firmer; small sales; middling 18¼c. Flour steady; family $5.75@6

HOME NEWS.

Energetic.—The work of rebuilding St. Bridget's Catholic Church in the Eleventh ward, destroyed by fire a short time ago, will be commenced to-day.

Funeral Notice.—The Members of F. M. Rea Encampment and St. Clair Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Temperanceville, will find a notice addressed to them in another column.

The "Morning Call." Mr. John C. Harper's new paper made its appearance yesterday. It presented a handsome appearance and was well filled with reading matter.

We noticed some time ago the arrest of Morris Spatz at Parker's Landing for arson. The case came up for trial last week and Mr. Spatz was found not guilty, there being no evidence against him whatever.

A preliminary hearing was had before Commissioner McCandless on Saturday in the case of James Burns who is charged with dealing in counterfeit money. The accused was committed for a further hearing this afternoon at two o'clock.

Saturday afternoon United States Commissioner Gamble issued a warrant for the arrest of Christian Gable, a cigar dealer on Mount Washington on information having been made by detective McCready charging him with failing to keep the proper books.

Fawn Township.—An information was made on Saturday before Esquire Nesbit, of Fawn township, by Mary K. Thompson, charging Matthew Stewart with *fornic etc.* The defendant was arrested, and in default of bail was sent to jail to await trial at Court.

Trippie Charge.—Alderman Harrington of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, on Saturday committed Morris Hawley to jail to await trial on three charges, the first on oath of J. Miller, who alleges that the accused attempted to burn his dwelling house. The other two informations are of William Woodward, one for assault and battery and the other for trespass and malicious mischief.

Desertion.—Harvey M. Steele who has figured to some extent in police records was lodged in jail to await trial on a commitment issued by Alderman Shore at the instance of Nancy his wife. She alleges that the accused has cruelly deserted and refuses to support her. When the matter comes up for adjudication we will probably hear the reason why he is thus recreant to his marriage vow.

Slight Fire.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the dwelling house No. 130 on Mulberry alley, ninth ward, occupied by Franz Holtzman and Joseph Beil. It was occasioned by sparks from a burning chimney falling on the roof. Very little damage was done by the fire, but considerable to the household goods by water. The alarm was struck from box 46. No insurance.

"Decoration Day."—Grand Army of the Republic.—A convention of the posts of Allegheny county will be held in the hall of Post 3, Fourth avenue, on Monday evening, April 17th, at 7:30 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of arranging ceremonies for Decoration Day. Full attendance is desired. E. A. Scottorth, P. C. Post 83; D. W. Briggs, P. C. Post 86; D. Barr, P. C. Post 151; N. M. Smith, Ch. Com. of Post 3.

Disorderly House.—A somewhat notorious damsel of dark hue named Malinda Lewis was committed to jail on Saturday, by Alderman Shore, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, preferred by Mr. Beil. Malinda's residence, situated on the "Hill," of late has become such a scandal and nuisance to the neighborhood that the matter is a matter of necessity. She will have a hearing to-day.

Obituary.—It is with regret that we announce the death, on the 15th inst., of Holland, an old and valued citizen of the Fifth ward, who departed this life at his residence on Wylie avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Holland had attained the scriptural limit of three score years and ten, and had been for half a century a respected citizen of Pittsburgh. His loss will be deplored by a large circle of friends.

The Popular Topic—Is, have you seen the Two-Headed Child? We say to those who have not seen it, do not fail to do so at once. It will remain on exhibition at Burnell's Museum all this and next week. Thousands the past two weeks have expressed themselves satisfied that they have witnessed the greatest of living wonders. The child is accompanied by its Mamma, mother and physician, and can be seen forenoon, afternoon and night. Sig. Leon gives performances in the forenoon, two in the afternoon, and two in the evening of his educated Birds, Rats, Mice and Monkeys, all of which, in connection with the Museum curiosities, can be seen for the one price of admission.

The Spouting Well on Church Run.

The Titusville *Herald* of Friday says: The new flowing well on Kerr farm, Church run, was drilled six feet deeper yesterday, the boiler having been removed about forty feet up the hill, to prevent any danger of the fire igniting the gas. The oil continued to spout at intervals of about an hour, with, some think, the same force that it did yesterday. A tank has been put in position, and the well can be more accurately rated during the next twenty-four hours. It is thought to be now in the neighborhood of thirty barrels per day. A large number of visitors were going and coming all day, and many will go to-day to see at least one spout. It has already considerably benefitted the surrounding territory and given operators more confidence.

Court Attachment.

Ellen Shamp, a rather good looking young woman about twenty years of age, was arrested add committed to jail on Saturday on a bench warrant issued by the Court. It appears that a short time ago a charge of *fornicate* was preferred by Ellen against Nelson Rosser. The accused was arrested and gave bail to be bound over to court, but after her lover and the mother of the prosecutrix had an interview with her and brought such influences to bear on her as caused the girl to leave the city and not appear against him. The consequence was that the prosecution fell through. This attachment was issued at the instance of the girl's father, who is determined that the man who has brought ruin and obloquy on the household shall not escape, and he shall be made to suffer the full penalty of the law.

Who Owns "The Paper."

The case of *The Paper* was brought up mildly in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday. It came in the shape of an affadavit of Col. J. E. Kerr, presented in the case of C. P. Markle & Sons versus, A. M. Gibson *et al.* The affidavit was taken before A. M. McCandless, a Notary Public of New York, and sets forth "that he, the said James K. Kerr, is not now and never was at any time, by way or for any purpose, a partner in the pretended or alleged firm of A. M. Gibson, nor is he now, nor has he been at any time a partner with the said A. M. Gibson and T. B. Searight, or with either of them; and further he saith that he never purchased, or received, or authorized any person to purchase or receive for the goods and merchandise for the price of which the said is brought; nor did he ever promise to undertake payment for them; and further deponent says he is not legally, morally or equitably responsible for any of the same."

A rule was granted to show cause why judgment should not be opened in the case of Mr. Kerr.

Death of Z. Wainwright, Esq.

Yesterday afternoon, suddenly, Mr. Z. Wainwright, the well-known brewer, departed this life. He had been unwell for about a week or two past, but no danger to his life was apprehended by his friends. He died of apopiexy, to attacks of which he had been subject. Mr. Wainwright was a member of one of the oldest families in our city, and, with the exception of his brother, was the oldest native born citizen of the Lawrenceville district. His father, more than half a century ago, established the Winterton brewery, which has been in constant operation ever since, conducted by the members of the family, of whom he was the head at the deceased. Mr. Wainwright was for a number of years a member of the City Councils, and at the time of his death represented the Seventeenth ward in the Select branch. He was kind hearted, generous and charitable but exceedingly unostentatious and unassuming. He was universally known and respected for his many good qualities, and head the sympathy of his wife and family to mourn his loss. The deceased was one of our wealthiest citizens and died worth perhaps over half a million of dollars. As his death was unexpected by him it is hardly probable that he left a will behind him, but we are sure he would have made large and liberal bequests to charitable objects. The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

Applied for Divorce.

Saturday afternoon there were three cases of matrimonial griefs brought to the attention of Prothonotary Ross.

Walter S. Hayes was the first afflicted one who applied for relief from the connubial unhappiness which he says has been brought about by the conduct of his wife, Mary S. Hayes, *nee* Jinks. They were joined in matrimony, so the petitioner avers, on the second day of January, 1865, and lived together until July 13th, 1868, when she left the establishment. It is claimed that previous to and since that time she has committed adultery with one Micneal Martin and others, which is the ground upon which a divorce is asked. Hayes is a painter and resides in Allegheny, where also Mrs. Hayes at present resides, but in a different neighborhood. The usual subpœna was awarded.

Charles M. Green, carpenter, says he married his present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Green, August 2, 1864, and that she dissolved the partnership March 1, 1869, by withdrawing from his home and taking everything with her, bed and clothing. The two years of her absence have brought him to the conclusion that she will not return, hence he desires to be legally relieved of her. Subpœna ordered.

Annie E. Bayer, by her next friend, Henry Allen, makes complaint that her husband, Charles Bayer, to whom she was married on the 29th of December, 1867, has deserted her within the last six months. She wants him to stay away now and asks for a divorce. Subpœna ordered.

Armstrong Run Oil Field.

The East Bridge *Independent* says: The Swan well, a new strike, owned by Ed. Swan and others, is doing about sixty barrels. The Meldren Reserve, since the strike of the Swan, has really quieted down to be dull. The James well No. 2 has been similarly affected. James well No. 1 is doing between thirty and forty barrels. Jennings Bros'. well about thirty barrels.

No. 4 Armstrong lease has a rig up and will soon begin drilling.

R. Jennings, who bought the old Armstrong fixtures, is removing them to drill a new well.

A number of new rigs are going up.

The B. S. Wallace well will be ready to test in about ten days. The Clark well in twelve days, and others are rapidly nearing completion.

The upper Queenstown is doing the same as per last report.

R. Jennings & Co. have a new rig up in Queenstown, and will soon begin drilling. H. Clark has the contract.

Two wells are to be put up immediately at Sybert's, a short distance above the Brady's Bend wells.

FOXBURG.

The well on the Reed farm, began last winter, is finished, and has been pumping a couple of days, with the prospect of a good well.

The old Ridgway well was torpedoed the other day, and is flowing 150 barrels.

EAST SANDY.

East Sandy oil field is progressing, and will soon take rank among the best. The Canning well, No. 1, is doing 25 barrels; the McFan well is small, but is gaining in production. Canning well, No. 2, is now testing, with a good show of oil; will be a good well. Canning well, No. 4, is down 1,000 feet. These wells have good sand rock, and will prove excellent.

"THE MEMORIAL FUND."

Presbyterians in Council—Large Meeting Last Night—The "Fund" Discussed—Remarks of Rev. Messrs. Scovel and Jacobus—Dr. McCosh on the Stand.

Last evening there was a very large audience crowded into the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, Rev. F. A. Noble pastor, the occasion being a meeting held for the purpose of urging the "Memorial Fund" claims, and the attraction an expected address from the Rev. Dr. McCosh, one of the most eminent Presbyterian divines of the age. The spacious church which is one of the largest in the city, was crowded to its utmost capacity, and yet many who desired to attend came only to the door and could not be accommodated.

The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Dr. Hodge, Rev. Dr. Howard, Rev. Prof. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Jacobus, Rev. F. A. Noble, Pastor of the Church, Rev. S. F. Scovel and Dr. McCosh.

The exercises were commenced by a voluntary by the choir, following which the Rev. Mr. Scovel read an appropriate Scripture lesson.

Rev. Dr. Hodge led the audience in a fervent prayer.

Rev. Mr. Scovel then explained the object of the meeting more in detail. All knew what the "Memorial Fund" was. Many had been present at the time the pledge was made, and doubtless they inspired by the spirit of the occasion, had resolved that it should be redeemed. The effort had been made, and although in many respects gratifying, yet much more enthusiasm might be manifested. They had then been called together again to consult over this matter and to inaugurate new measures for carrying out the glorious scheme. It was earnestly hoped that the gathering might be productive of such results, and give the work an impetus the influence of which would not be lost until the "Fund" was altogether secured.

The speaker then concluded by introducing as the first speaker the Rev. Dr. Jacobus, who made a brief address.

Dr. Jacobus upon coming forward said he only intended to offer a few thoughts. He all remembered that the proposal to heap up a fund of five million dollars, was made to commemorate, or render more prominent one of the happiest events in the history of the Presbyterian Church. It was justly styled a thanksgiving fund. It was a fitting anxiety to the goodness and mercy of God in bringing about the union of the church; standing then in the presence of such memories, they were met to plant a monument in honor of what God had done for them as a church. But unlike other memorials this monument was not to be seen only in one place, it was to be seen in new churches all over the land; and in houses for the convenience and comfort of God's servants; and in educational institutions which would send abroad a spiritual knowledge which could be used in fighting the battles of the Lord. This was what could be accomplished by the Memorial Fund and why it should be secured and the pledge of the church redeemed.

Dr. Jacobus then being introduced said that when Peter's wife's mother lay sick with the fever, Jesus entered and the fever left her and she arose and began ministering unto them. So when the spirit of Christ entered into the heart of the sinner, the fever of sin was driven out and then the sinner was enabled to rise up and minister even unto Christ.

There were many people who were concerned only about the salvation of their own souls. This was but to endanger that which they endeavored to save. It was the work of a true christian to seek not only his own spiritual being but to endeavor to have the same growth and blessing in all about him. It was a great glory for an American to feel that he was a citizen of a great Republic. It should be the glory of a Christian that he belonged to a higher Government, and it should be his aim to spread abroad the advantages and blessings of that kingdom. It was the object designed in the "Memorial Fund." It was to inaugurate measures looking to the advancement of the colleges and the like. It had been found in many cases that a pastor of a church was hindered in his operations for want of the means of support, and it was equally so in many of the colleges and theological seminaries the teachers were not remunerated as they should be, and the means be promptly provided them. The object of the Memorial Fund was to remedy these evils.

He thought that Pittsburgh was especially the place to press the "Memorial Fund" claims. It was in Pittsburgh the movement was inaugurated and the remembrance of the great union of the church, and the proposal of the "Fund" would be carried out. It was associated with the name of Pittsburgh. When Dr. Hall went home to New York after the meeting held in Pittsburgh he had brought the matter before his congregation and told them that it would be a shame if they did not raise an amount in proportion to their means. The result was a collection of over $100,000. He thought Pittsburgh should feel that as the scheme had been started here it would be a shame if she did not for the honor of Presbyterianism secure an amount proportionate to her wealth.

The speaker then entered into a statement in reference to pastor's salaries, and from statistics showed that in America two hundred and thirteen of the ministers received less than $1,000 a year, while the average minimum was $1,000, together with a manse or parsonage, and thus the Scottish ministers felt sure of support and could devote all their spiritual work without misgivings. And this was the Bible plan. It was recorded in the Blessed Book that the laborer is worthy of his hire. It was the duty of the Church to support its ministers.

He had been called to Pittsburgh to act on the Committee which had been appointed by the General Assembly to consider this matter of ministerial sustenance. That Committee had been at work for several days, and had developed several plans looking to a better support of ministers; but before their report would be made to the General Assembly, and while he was not at liberty to explain it fully, he desired to call their attention to one plan which he thought would be practically effective in America. The plan was to throw all the contributions secured for the support of ministers into a common fund, from which the funds for the salaries be distributed—equalized—so that each minister might get a salary of $1,000 or more. By this plan every minister in the denomination would be sure of $1,000. If any congregation wished to increase this they could make the call, and thus carry out this plan. Those churches which might want to shirk their duty might be cut off. There should be a proportionate assessment upon each church—a regular business review of its wealth—and the church so assessed should be compelled to pay their amount. Collections could be arranged so that none would be oppressed and the mutual help thus given from the strong to the weaker would spread the churches and thus urge on the work of evangelization. In many places where a dozen or a small number of men gathered and wished to start a church, they would be encouraged by this assurance, that if they did their work, they would be helped forward in the support of their ministers from the fund, and with this assistance for a few years they would be enabled to build up a church which would be self-supporting.

The speaker developed this theme at considerable length and in a clear, forcible and earnest manner which impressed his words with peculiar force upon his hearers.

The choir now opened in singing the 85 hymn.

The Rev. Dr. Howard then made a brief address upon the "Occasion of the Memorial Fund as a Cause of Thankfulness."

The announcement was made that the Rev. T. L. Cuyler of Brooklyn would speak in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, on Tuesday evening, and the meeting was then dismissed after prayer by Rev. Prof. Wilson and singing the Doxology.

ALLEGED CONFIDENCE OPERATOR

He tries to Victimize Numerous Merchants—Orders Liquors, Groceries and Notions to the Amount of Nearly $3,000—Claims that his Operations are Backed by Wealthy Parties.

An alleged confidence operator was arrested by officer Andrew Moon yesterday afternoon, at the Girard Hotel, Federal street, Allegheny, where he had registered his name as James Mullen of Parker's Landing. He had previously entered his name as James Burke, Clearfield, at the Central Hotel in this city, where he ran up a bill of $7 50, and left without going through the formality of settling. At another hotel, the name of which we could not learn, he had passed under the name of Mulligan. The following information furnished by Mr. Milligan, of the firm of Milligan & Bubbenger, liquor dealers on Wylie avenue, who stated that on Friday this man had tried to purchase goods to the amount of $500 from them, and ordered the articles to be sent to St. Mary's station, Elk county. He also ordered goods at various other places. We are told that Mr. Cox, of Wood street, he ordered a bill of notions amounting to about $1,500; at Henry Evert's, No. 30 Liberty street, a bill of liquors of about $600, and at sundry other places bills of various amounts, in all cases ordering goods to the small sums of money.

When brought to the lock-up a memorandum book in which were found the cards of a large number of the most prominent liquor and grocery houses in the city, from whom no doubt he had tried to purchase goods. The book also contained a bill of Hay Whitney and groceries, amounting to $399,31, purchased from William Sedden, of Allegheny, on Saturday, and receipted "by check," and the following memorandum.

MULLEN & GAMBLE

February 15, '60, Note	$101 65
April 5, '71, 7 to 11 years' interest	67 00
	$168 65
April 27, '70, By Cash	$75 00
April 27, '71, By 1 year's interest	4 50
	$ 79 50
	$ 89 15

Burke-Mullen represented to the parties from whom he ordered goods that he was a lumberman, and had just returned from Cincinnati, where he had sold a large number of rafts, and that he had two lying in the Allegheny river, but that he was short of cash, negotiating, and that as soon as he could dispose of them he would be in funds

To our reporter who interviewed him at the lock-up, the alleged confidence operator stated that he had been living at Charlestown, West Virginia, for the past, and that he left there about a month ago for the purpose of going to his home in the town of Clearfield, this State; that he then left for Parkersburg he shipped on a raft and went to Cincinnati, whence he returned, and was then far on his way to Clearfield, further states that he had plenty of money when he started for his home, but had had the misfortune to run down a spree and spend it. He admits having made the purchases charged, and that he had no funds in the bank upon which he could draw a check in payment for the goods purchased from Mr. Sedden, but claims that he was in a position to make from excessive use of liquor as not to know what he was doing. The policeman and others, however, say that this is not the first time that he has labored under the same unconsciousness, for that about a year ago he tried pretty much the same game. He will have a hearing this morning, when it is expected that those whom he has tried to victimize will appear.

Dedication of St. Peter's Catholic Church in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon was laid the corner-stone of the proposed St. Peter's Catholic church, Rev. Fathers B. Pleibel and Degrave, pastors, on the corner of Ohio street and Sherman avenue. Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec officiating. Nearly all the Catholic religious and benevolent societies in the neighborhood, in regalia and each carrying beautiful banners and flags, and accompanied by brass bands, escorted the Rt. Rev. Bishop and attendant clergymen to the place where the assembled people had collected to witness the ceremony. In the procession there were over fifteen hundred in the ranks, a number of carriages and twelve full brass bands, all under the chief marshalship of W. H. Reel, Esq., of Allegheny. On arriving at the ground, the Bishop delivered a brief and eloquent address to the multitude assembled, after which he proceeded to lay the corner-stone with the usual impressive ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

This concluded, the Bishop and Clergy returned to the church and Clergy chanted aloud the *Miserere*, after which was imparted the Episcopal blessing on all present.

The new church is to be a fine one, which in point of beauty and finish will vie with any church of that religious denomination in the diocese. It is to cost, we believe, over $100,000.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The Statues Placed Thereon and the Monument Ready for Formal Dedication—Decoration Day Fixed for the Interesting Event.

There assembled on Monument Hill, Allegheny City Park grounds, on Saturday afternoon last, several hundred gentlemen and a number of ladies, to participate in the informal ceremony of crowning the pinnacle of the Allegheny County Soldiers's Monument, with the statue figurative of Fame, and the placing on the several pedestals the statues representing the four branches of the service—infantry, cavalry, artillery and the navy. The visitors, many of whom had but little idea of the grandeur beauty and solidity of the monument, were delighted with its appearance and all expressed admiration for its design and the very clever and artistic workmanship displayed in every part of the lofty pile. The statues were closely examined and inspected and there was but one sentiment expressed and that was that the Building Committee had acted very wisely in placing the contracting of the statues and the building of the monument in the hands of home artists, for had the work been executed by any of the metropolitan cities one such clever statue as "Fame" would have cost as much as the monument finished complete, and perhaps, been not half so well executed. The statues were all speedily hoisted by means of a tall derrick erected and inspected and found to their several places, with the exception of the one representing "Artillery," which was not and although in many respects gratifying, yet much more enthusiasm might be manifested. They had then been called together again to consult over this matter and to inaugurate new measures for carrying out the glorious scheme. It was earnestly hoped that the gathering might be productive of such results, and give the work an impetus the influence of which would not be lost until the "Fund" was altogether secured.

The speaker then concluded by introducing as the first speaker the Rev. Dr. Jacobus, who made a brief address.

Dr. Jacobus upon coming forward said he only intended to offer a few thoughts. He all remembered that the proposal to heap up a fund of five million dollars, was made to commemorate, or render more prominent one of the happiest events in the history of the Presbyterian Church. It was justly styled a thanksgiving fund. It was a fitting anxiety to the goodness and mercy of God in bringing about the union of the church; standing then in the presence of such memories, they were met to plant a monument in honor of what God had done for them as a church. But unlike other memorials this monument was not to be seen only in one place, it was to be seen in new churches all over the land; and in houses for the convenience and comfort of God's servants; and in educational institutions which would send abroad a spiritual knowledge which could be used in fighting the battles of the Lord. This was what could be accomplished by the Memorial Fund and why it should be secured and the pledge of the church redeemed.

Dr. Jacobus then being introduced said that when Peter's wife's mother lay sick with the fever, Jesus entered and the fever left her and she arose and began ministering unto them. So when the spirit of Christ entered into the heart of the sinner, the fever of sin was driven out and then the sinner was enabled to rise up and minister even unto Christ.

There were many people who were concerned only about the salvation of their own souls. This was but to endanger that which they endeavored to save. It was the work of a true christian to seek not only his own spiritual being but to endeavor to have the same growth and blessing in all about him. It was a great glory for an American to feel that he was a citizen of a great Republic. It should be the glory of a Christian that he belonged to a higher Government, and it should be his aim to spread abroad the advantages and blessings of that kingdom. It was the object designed in the "Memorial Fund." It was to inaugurate measures looking to the advancement of the colleges and the like. It had been found in many cases that a pastor of a church was hindered in his operations for want of the means of support, and it was equally so in many of the colleges and theological seminaries the teachers were not remunerated as they should be, and the means be promptly provided them. The object of the Memorial Fund was to remedy these evils.

He thought that Pittsburgh was especially the place to press the "Memorial Fund" claims. It was in Pittsburgh the movement was inaugurated and the remembrance of the great union of the church, and the proposal of the "Fund" would be carried out. It was associated with the name of Pittsburgh. When Dr. Hall went home to New York after the meeting held in Pittsburgh he had brought the matter before his congregation and told them that it would be a shame if they did not raise an amount in proportion to their means. The result was a collection of over $100,000. He thought Pittsburgh should feel that as the scheme had been started here it would be a shame if she did not for the honor of Presbyterianism secure an amount proportionate to her wealth.

The speaker then entered into a statement in reference to pastor's salaries, and from statistics showed that in America two hundred and thirteen of the ministers received less than $1,000 a year, while the average minimum was $1,000, together with a manse or parsonage, and thus the Scottish ministers felt sure of support and could devote all their spiritual work without misgivings. And this was the Bible plan. It was recorded in the Blessed Book that the laborer is worthy of his hire. It was the duty of the Church to support its ministers.

He had been called to Pittsburgh to act on the Committee which had been appointed by the General Assembly to consider this matter of ministerial sustenance. That Committee had been at work for several days, and had developed several plans looking to a better support of ministers; but before their report would be made to the General Assembly, and while he was not at liberty to explain it fully, he desired to call their attention to one plan which he thought would be practically effective in America. The plan was to throw all the contributions secured for the support of ministers into a common fund, from which the funds for the salaries be distributed—equalized—so that each minister might get a salary of $1,000 or more. By this plan every minister in the denomination would be sure of $1,000. If any congregation wished to increase this they could make the call, and thus carry out this plan. Those churches which might want to shirk their duty might be cut off. There should be a proportionate assessment upon each church—a regular business review of its wealth—and the church so assessed should be compelled to pay their amount. Collections could be arranged so that none would be oppressed and the mutual help thus given from the strong to the weaker would spread the churches and thus urge on the work of evangelization. In many places where a dozen or a small number of men gathered and wished to start a church, they would be encouraged by this assurance, that if they did their work, they would be helped forward in the support of their ministers from the fund, and with this assistance for a few years they would be enabled to build up a church which would be self-supporting.

The speaker developed this theme at considerable length and in a clear, forcible and earnest manner which impressed his words with peculiar force upon his hearers.

The choir now opened in singing the 85 hymn.

The Rev. Dr. Howard then made a brief address upon the "Occasion of the Memorial Fund as a Cause of Thankfulness."

The announcement was made that the Rev. T. L. Cuyler of Brooklyn would speak in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, on Tuesday evening, and the meeting was then dismissed after prayer by Rev. Prof. Wilson and singing the Doxology.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

Descriptive Sketch.

Historical Sketch.

Having been shown an autograph sketch of the history of the institution written for amusement and not for the public eye, by a gentleman of the Bar, who, by the way, is one known to the credit is due, of having originated the bank and almost forced it on an unprepared and doubting community, and to whom is also due the higher credit of pinning himself to his project, resolved to identify his personal fortunes with the fate of his pet institution and of having faithfully adhered to his primary purpose from the little beginning in 1855 until it has achieved a success in 1871 greater than even *he* foresaw or expected—we requested a copy for publication. Mr. Colton yielded reluctantly to our wish to give his sketch to the public, and we print it just as it was written, in the authors characteristic, curt and laconic style.

REMINISCENT HISTORY OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

"The Dollar Savings Bank is a provident institution spoken of by the U. S. Internal Revenue Department as one of those institutions "having no capital stock, and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company." I had long contemplated getting up an institution of this kind in Pittsburgh. In June, 1851, I called upon two persons, who were trustees afterwards, to contribute to the expense of procuring a charter. They declined; had no faith in the success of a purely *provident* institution promising no dividends or profits to those who were to be its trustees and managers; I ordered it done, and after great trouble I got the charter through both Houses, and after long delay it was finally approved by the Governor; whole expense $324.12, which I paid and did not get back for eighteen months. We organized June, 1855; elected a president; he declined; had no faith; I told him that if I lived ten years I would have more deposits than capital of the Bank of Pittsburgh, at which he laughed heartily; tried three others before we found one that would accept; opened for business July 19th, 1855, and with an advertisement in nine daily papers and thirty-nine good names as trustees and my youngest son with two dollars to start the bank, the first and second day we took about $50 in deposits from the trustees, the 30th day of May—Decoration Day—in the afternoon, for the event, but was willing to select any other time that proved most agreeable to the people.

Mr. Miller said he hoped the committee would not fix a day so far distant as would be the earliest date possible. It is completed and he would be under the expense of keeping men in his employ if it remained unaccepted.

Mr. Park stated that the monument could be accepted at any time previous to its formal dedication.

Mr. Chiselt held that the dedication of the monument should be made on the most appropriate day than Decoration Day. It was a solemn, impressive event and worthy the gather but round which the dead lay thickly covered with garlands the graves of so many sleeping patriots. He would therefore move that the time be fixed on the 30th of May. A. D., 1871, the Soldiers' Monument of Allegheny county be formally dedicated.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned, when the old soldiers observed they would have to wine on the pinnacle of the monument. Gen. A. L. Pearson, accompanied by T. P. Roberts, ascended the winding stairs, reached the top of the derrick, and above the statue named it "Fame" and read aloud the following:

"In the sacred name of God, the Great Disposer of all things, and that of the thousand dead heroes whose memory we seek to settle on a proper date for the interesting event, the members of the City Councils, Building Committee and of the city press, met in council together, James Park, Jr., Esq., presiding. The President announced his heart's gratification with the manner the work had been performed, and paid much credit to the builder, Mr. Christian Miller, who he said, had in it a proud monument to his own artistic and mechanical ability, and to Mr. P. C. Reisher, the sculptor whose productions were proud evidences of his genius and ability. The Park Commissioners would endeavor to do their duty in regard to affording the promised share in liquidating the debt on the monument, and he hoped the County Commissioners would grant the sum which the monumental charter left optional with them to subscribe towards the patriotic project of the people's choice.

Gen. A. L. Pearson, Chairman of the Building Committee, stated that on the suggestion of the original plans and specifications for the monument, the Committee had materially deviated therefrom in order that a more solid and worthily commemorate the memory of those in whose honor it was erected by a grateful and patriotic people. The original plan was for a monument seventy-two feet high, but it was erected to an altitude of eighty-five feet; the inside stairway was to have been built of brick but it was changed to solid cut stone; the railings were to have been of iron, but they were of bronze; these were but important changes, of course, added largely to the cost which must be made up to the contractors. The Committee had hoped to receive the necessary aid from the Park and County Commissioners. The monument is a work of solid worth and will last for ages and ages to come, and the speaker maintained that for beauty, strength, durability and symmetry, it was unequalled by any soldiers' monument in the country.

Mr. John Chiselt, a member of the Building Committee, said he had the honor to show that the monument was not made by him he *knew the handwriting*. He did not know whether such licenses had been granted by a majority of the Board, as he was not present at the meeting.

The licenses were accordingly declared of no effect, which closed the business and Court adjourned.

Silver Plated Ware.—Rare indulgements offered in silver plated ware by
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & Co.,
93 Market street.

LONGING FOR FREEDOM.

An, Aged Prisoner Pleads for Pardon—A Strange Case.

It is not a pleasant matter, these bright spring days, to be bound up in a stone cell and behind iron bars, and it is not to be wondered at, that the unfortunates who occupy that undesirable position are anxious to be released. District Attorney Swoope had a case of this kind brought to his attention on Saturday, which arose from an application of a government prisoner, William J. Smith, for executive clemency.

Dr. William J. Smith, as he is known, was until within a few years past a resident of Lawrenceville and only changed from that locality to the penitentiary by order of the Court. He is an old gentleman about sixty-five years of age and was tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years for passing and dealing in counterfeit money. He was detected in the attempt to pass a spurious bill and when searched one hundred and seventeen pieces were found in his possession at the time. The penalty was two years more than the time. This was in the year 1867.

It is further on claimed that Smith was engaged in the business in previous years. In 1849 he was charged with counterfeiting coin and arrested but secured his discharge by turning State's evidence against some of his confederates. In 1862 he was again arrested, and tried but acquitted on the ground of insufficient evidence in the indentification of the coin. His third trouble however resulted in his conviction and the penalty was

The application for his pardon is signed by Messrs. F. J. Bigham, J. Charles Dickes and others of equal standing, and is backed by unanswerable affidavits. It is made on the ground of the age of the prisoner, his ill health in prison, and the great probability of his death if he is not suffered a stroke of paralysis in prison from which he has not fully recovered.

The application was presented to Mr. Washington and returned to District Attorney Swoope for a history of the case, of which that herein given is a synopsis. All the papers were forwarded on Saturday afternoon with a full report of the case, and it is thought that favorable action in that the pardon should be granted. The case is now in the hands of the authorities at Washington.

The Fisheries.

A telegram from Boston on Friday says: Much alarm has been occasioned regarding the safety of several of the fishing fleet, the gale of April 2, on George's Bank being one of the most severe of the season. News has already been received of the drowning of Stephen Nelson, Clark Anderson, John J. Holmes and Samuel Manning, of Gloucester, and Manning, of Newfoundland. The loss of life during this season on the banks is very large, not less than forty-five men and six vessels having been lost since January 1st.

Messrs. B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.

For the the past twelve months I have used almost exclusively, your "Barbers' Soap," and I cheerfully bear my witness to its superiority. It is far more agreeable than the highly scented French soaps, or the imitations that are so commonly used, and is much more durable and economical. I have no hesitation for use in the bath. I am certain it only needs a fair trial to commend it to very general favor; besides being a home manufacture, it is a superior article that justly merits commendation. JOHN SCARBOROUGH, Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh.

Sterling Silver Ware in great variety at JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & Co.'s
93 Market street.

"A thing of Beauty is a joy forever."—Not only need the parlor, drawing-room and bed chamber furniture, sold by C. A. Boucher, No. 45 Smithfield street beautifies, but the dining room and kitchen should be taken care of. They are of the best material, made by the best workmen and finished in the best style. Call and examine for yourselves. Remember at 45 Smithfield is the place they are to be seen.

I Have been using Sawyer's Barber Soap for about nine years, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best shaving soap I have ever used. It is now used in our family almost exclusively as a toilet soap and gives entire satisfaction. JOHN DOUGLAS,
Pastor 1st Reformed Church,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Waltham Watches—For the justly celebrated Waltham watches, go to
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & Co.,
93 Market street.

Watches! Watches!! Watches!!! A fine stock for ladies and gentlemen's use just received. JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & Co.,
93 Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—Clear and pleasant. River falling steadily. Departed—Glencoe, Bismarck and Kate Kinney for New Orleans; City of Cairo, St. Louis; Salvador; Louisville.

DIED:

GRAHAM—On Sunday morning, April 16th, 1871, at 6 o'clock, M., ADDISON H. GRAHAM, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Samuel Graham, Esq., Chartiers township, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family, and also the members of St. Clair Lodge and Mt. Ida Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Temperanceville, of which deceased was a member, are respectfully invited to attend.

GIBSON—Saturday morning, April 15th, Mr. JOHN GIBSON, wife of Alexander Gibson, aged 48 years.

Funeral will take place TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., from late residence, 192 Fayette street Allegheny city. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HANLON—On Sunday morning, April 16th, 1871, ELIZABETH, wife of A. Hanlon, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Glenwood, R. R. THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave R. Williams, Fourth avenue, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KAINRIGHT—On Sunday afternoon, April 16th, at 2 o'clock, Z. WAINWRIGHT, in the 54th of his age.

Funeral services from St. John's Church, Lawrenceville, on TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOLLAND—At his residence, No. 81 Seventh avenue, at 3 o'clock P. M., Sunday April 16th, JEREMIAH HOLLAND, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence at 10 o'clock, TUESDAY MORNING. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LOGAN—At his residence, Allegheny, on Saturday evening, April 16th, at 9 o'clock, JOHN T. LOGAN, in the 62d year of his age

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 Fourth avenue. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Orders open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

GASFIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
SPRING STOCK
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, &C.,
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be surpassed by any other house west of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. mh26:6tis
Great Western Gun Works.
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
REVOLVERS,
Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Material and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see our stock and price list before purchasing elsewhere. Fire Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Agents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for. J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
ja21:90 178 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa
ArrivingDaily.
CHOICE BUTTER,
FRESH EGGS,
COUNTRY BACON,
COUNTRY LARD,
AND FOR SALE BY
A. T. CANFIELD,
143 FIRST AVENUE.
apl1
NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS!
NEW SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS,
NEW SUGAR-CURED B BAC